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THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

JAMES CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office on 3d st., in the rooms formerly occupied by the Hon. Judge Cunningham. All business entrusted to him will receive *prompt* and *careful* attention. jel3:1y

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third st., east of the Court House. Business promptly attended to. ap27:1y

J. H. McCREERY, Attorney at Law. Office on Third st., below the Court House. All business promptly attended to. je22, '70tf

MRS. F. D. FAST, dealer in Millinery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c., on the corner of Third and Seminary streets. je14'71-1y

F. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office east end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar30:70:1y

DR. J. S. McNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court House. apr18'71:1y

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Main st. [sep28:1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE. Hugo Andriessen Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. (sep28:1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHAS. COALE, Dealer in paints, oil, glass, nails, plate-glass, looking-glasses, frames, garden and flower-seeds and fancy fowls. Falls street, New Brighton. sep27'71-1y

P. LANGNECKER, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Repairing neatly executed. Broadway near Fallest. nov17'71-1y

J. W. NIPPERT, Baker & Confectioner; Ice Cream, Oysters and Game in season. Balls, Parties, Weddings, &c., supplied. nov1

T. N. SMITH, opposite *Press* office, Broadway, Dealer in the best building hardware, glass, nails and putty, which he furnishes to contractors and builders cheap for cash. oct25'71-1y

H. & F. METZ, Bridge street, dealers in fresh meat and fat cattle, will visit Beaver on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. oct25'71-1y

C. EYEHARD—Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions & Queensware, &c. Highest price for good butter and produce generally. Opposite Presbyterian Church, Broadway.

C. F. WINTER,—Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, 224 Broadway. sep27 '71-1y

WM. H. McDONALD, Dealer in Fine Teas, choice Family Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Wooden-ware, Willow-ware, &c., Broadway, near Fair-st. sep27'71-1y

C. R. TUTTLE, M. D.—222 Broadway, New Brighton, makes the treatment of chronic diseases and female weaknesses a specialty. Consultation free to the poor every Sunday from 1 to 3 o'clock, p. m. sep27 '71-1y

A. D. GILLILAND & CO., Dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods, Millinery, Groceries, Provisions, &c., Broadway, New Brighton. [sep27

M. CLAIN, Photograph Gallery. Every variety of Pictures neatly executed. Corner of Second Broadway, New Brighton. [sep27

W. WALLACE, Dealer in Italian & American Marble. Manufactures Monuments, Grave Stones, &c., at reasonable prices. Railroad st., near the Depot, New Brighton. [sep27

H. B. MILLS, Billiards, Tobacco, Cigars and Fancy Smoking Goods, Broadway, New Brighton. sep27'71-1y

J. STEWART & CO.—Groceries, Coffee, Sugar, Canned Fruits, and everything else in a first class grocery. Bridge St., Bridgewater. sep13'71-1y

SCHLAIR & WISNER, Dealers in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, near Stemon's Confectionery. jy21-1y

MOORE & McCULLOUGH & McCULLOUGH, Dealers in Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, &c., &c. Cor. Apple & Broadway. je21y

BRIGHTON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON. Oysters at all hours; table supplied with the best the season affords. Prices low. Wm. Hamilton, Proprietor of Paul and Broadway. my24'71-1y

PROSPECT MOUNT NURSERIES.—Evergreens and small Fruits. Three miles East of Beaver. (mr29'71-1y) E. THOMAS.

D. GILLILAND & KERR, Druggists and Apothecaries, cor. Broadway and Falls st., New Brighton, Pa. (Successors to L. B. Nye & Co.) feb22'71-1y

CHAS. SIEMON, Bakery & Confectionery, 3d street. Special attention given to wedding and ball suppers and ice cream. [sep14 1y

S. J. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailors, Broadway, New Brighton. See adv [sp14:1y

H. NOSS, Photographer. Wilson's Block, Broadway. Best photographs from reduced rates. (sep14:1y

JOHN PFOHL, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Blinds, Books, Stationery & Notions, Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. sep21 1y

BEAVER FALLS.

WM. ROBERTSON, Dealer in the justly celebrated Domestic Sewing Machine. Ladies call and be convinced. Main st., B. Falls. sep27

D. STEWART & SON, Dealers in Yankee Notions, &c. Main St., Beaver Falls. sep21:1y

A. FLEMING, Dealer in Boots and Shoes of every description, at low prices, and of a superior quality. Main St., Beaver Falls, Pa. jan15:1y

BRIDGEWATER.

F. WEINMAN, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, Bridge St., Bridgewater. sept27:1y

JOHNSTON, SMALL & JOHN WALTHER, manufacturers of Wagons, Buggies, Bucksaws and all kinds of Vehicles. Blacksmithing done to order. Market st., above Bridge st. sept27

J. MOLTER, Dealer in Coal of all kinds. Office at McKinney's Run. aug27:1y

MRS. HART DARRAGH, Scaron, Portrait and Photograph Painter. Work promptly executed at reasonable rates. mrch27

GEORGE HEDEGGER, House and Sign Painter, Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. apr27:1y

A. BEHM, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, and Silver Ware, Spectacles, &c. Watches and Jewelry repaired. [feb15'71-1y

D. NEIL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. Some first-class workmen employed. Shop in Bridgewater, Pa. feb 25 1y

CHESTER Tanner, Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware, and Iron Cisterns, Bridgewater. sep14:1y

C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridgewater, Pa. sep14:1y

ROCHESTER.

WILL SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery, Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. (sep14:1y

GEORGE SCHLEIEIN, Agent. Bakery and Confectionery Oysters and Ice Cream in season. Your attention given to supplying Parties, Weddings, on short notice. Diamond. sep14:1y

WEICHLING German Apothecary & Druggist, in Diamond, near Post-office, Rochester, Pa. Prescriptions carefully compounded. [sep14:1y

MRS. BRUSH, Milliner, Fashionable Dress Maker & Ladies Furnishing Goods. Fine Corset Skirt Store New York st. nov1

DAVID & SHAW, Manufacturers of Wagons, Piano Boxes, Buggies, Spring wagons, Sulkeys, &c., Blacksmithing and Horse-shoeing done in the best manner, Rochester, Pa. [sept27:1y

WHISLER & LINNENBRINK, Dealers in Choice Groceries, Flour, and Mill Feed of every description, cor. Brighton & Adams streets, Rochester, Pa. sep14:1y

JAMES H. CARRINGTON & CO., Wood-workers, Architects and Builders, Rochester, Pa., near the Cemetery. sep20:1y

J. W. HANKINS—Dealer in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, and agents for Singer's Sewing machine, New York and 47 St. Rochester. oct6:1y

SIGMUND GROTZ, Gunsmith. New work, of the best material, made to order. All work warranted. Repairing neatly done. Prices Low. Second st., Rochester Pa. jan9:1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Harness of all kinds, Brighton st., above Second, Rochester. sep14:1y

M. C. HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. sep14:1y

SCHAFER & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Staple Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, Produce & Nails. Cor. Water & James sts.

MILLER & CO., Contractors and Builders, Main st., Beaver Falls. Doors, Shutters &c., Lath &c., Rochester. [sept 1y

BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to C. Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lath & Shingles, Rochester. [sept21 1y

DAVIS'S LIVERY STABLE & COAL YARD, near R. R. station and Ohio river. oct19,1y

ALEX. CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House, Good accommodations and good stabling. R. R. Depot. oct19:1y

M. PFEIFER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct16:1y

MILLER & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Buggies, Coaches, Buggies, Spring-wagons, &c. Blacksmithing and Horse-shoeing in the best manner. Rochester, Pa. nov16,y

ALLEGHENY CITY.

D. S. WINANS, Electrical Physician; Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office 187 Wash st., Allegheny City, Pa. [sept14:1y

RITZ & WETZEL, the only manufacturers of White Wax Soap. No. 8 to 16 Bingham st., Birmingham, Allegheny county, Pa. [jy5-1y

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

J. SCHENKEL, A general assortment of Queensware, Stoneware, Canned Goods, cor. 3d & Broadway. mar5,1y

SAM THOMPSON & CO.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps, Queensware, Glassware, &c., Broadway & Cook sts. E Liverpool. (mr8:1y

MILLER & CO. Druggist, Broadway, near R. R. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. feb1,1y

VANPORT.

W. CORNELIUS & CO.—Dealers in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest price paid for country produce. jan16,1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. SNYDER, Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., Dealer in Sawed and Planed Lumber of all kinds and Barges built to order. Jan9'71-1y

JOHN HORNLEY, Manufacturer of the Great Western Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable Oven top and centre. Fallston, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of James A. Johnston, dec'd., late of Ohioville township, Beaver county, Pa., this is to all persons indebted, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to SCOTT MITCHELL, dec6,6w Of South Beaver, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

Carpets, Oil Cloths,

Mattings, &c., &c., AT LOWEST PRICES.

Henry McCallum,

(Late McCallum Bro.'s,)

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

I have facilities for supplying

RETAIL DEALERS

Equal to any Eastern Jobbing House.

Henry McCallum.

apr12:1y

N. D. CONE, M. D., Late of Darlington, having removed to New-Brighton, offers his medical services, in all its branches, to the people of the city and surrounding country. Office corner of Butler and Broadway. sep13:1y

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED!—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr. Stuck's Patent by which they can put up Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enameled polish; and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth, obviating that clumsy bulk of old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quarter, and can refer to living subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number Hon. John Allison will exhibit fillings we inserted some 35 years ago; the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled. Laughing Gas prepared on a new plan, freeing it from all unpleasant and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a source of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Station, Rochester Pa. nov1tf] T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER.

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED

And Sold At

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

Rags taken in exchange. [sep19'69;1y

Homes Still Larger

FOR THE MILLION!

Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes in a *mild, healthy,* and *congenial* climate for one-third of their value five years hence.

THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY has for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States: *improved and unimproved farms, timber, coal, iron* and *cotton* plantations; *timber* and *mineral* lands; *city, village,* and *rural* residence, and *business* stands; *mills* and *mill sites; factories,* &c.

Write for *Land Register* containing description, location, price and terms of properties we have for sale. Address—W. W. CLARKE & CO.

The National Real Estate Agency.

477 *and* 479 *Penna. Avenue, Washington, D. C.* may4tf.

D. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOOD

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woolen Blankets,
White and Colored and Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Coburgs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woolen Shawls,
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drilling, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Holsery,
Gloves,
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec22'69:1y jy2tdgd

CITY BOTTLING HOUSE,

No. 39 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. C. Buffum & Co.

BOTTLERS OF

Sarsaparilla, Mineral and Raspberry Soda Waters, Syrups and Cider, Smith's Kennett, Wainwrights, and all the best brands of Ale and London Porter, selected and bond bottled for Medical and Family use. Goods delivered free. [mr8,'71;1y

ALLEGHENY BREWERY.—Spring Water Ales. SMITH & CO., Brewers, Maltsters and Hop dealers, No. 463 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa. THOS. BOOTA, R. A. YOUNG.

Highest cash price paid for Barley jy5:1y

STEREOSCOPES,

VIEWS,

ALBUMS,

CHROMOS,

FRAMES,

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New-York.

Invite the attention of the trade to their extensive assortment of the above goods, *of their own publication, manufacture and importation.*

Also,

PHOTO LANTERN SLIDES

and

GRAPHOSCOPES.

NEW VIEWS OF YOSEMITE.

E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.,

591 Broadway, New York,

Opposite Metropolican Hotel.

Importers and Manufacturers of

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

mar3'71—1y

J. MOORE

DRUGGIST

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST BRANDS OF ASSORTED

Medicinal

WINES AND LIQUORS;

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;

GLASS & PUTTY;

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

A Large Assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES &

PATENT MEDICINES,

Main Street, Beaver Pa. [Dec7, 70tf

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after Nov. 12th, 1871. Trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 3.00 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's
Pittsburgh	145AM	830AM	710AM	220PM
Rochester	258 "	1043 "	845 "	338 "
Salem				
Alliance	505 "	135PM	1145 "	615 "
Canton				
Massillon				
Orrville	633 "	225 "	153PM	747 "
Wooster				
Mansfield	830 "	535 "	429 "	946 "
Crestline { A	910 "	620 "	500 "	1010 "
Crestline { D	930 "	635 "	510AM	1020 "
Bucyrus				
Upper Sandusky				
Forest	1053 "	823 "	750 "	1143AM
Lima	1151 "	950 "	900 "	1243 "
Van Wert				
Fort Wayne	210PM	1230AM	1140 "	255 "
Columbia				
Warsaw				
Plymouth	417 "	305 "	225PM	510 "
Valparaiso				
Chicago	720 "	550 "	630 "	830PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's
Chicago	920AM	535PM	850AM	920PM
Valparaiso				
Plymouth	1205PM	905 "	945 "	1240AM
Warsaw				
Columbia				
Fort Wayne	230 "	1135 "	1240PM	315 "
Van Wert				
Lima	455 "	1254AM	305 "	505 "
Forest	530 "	950 "	420 "	623 "
Upper Sandusky				
Bucyrus				
Crestline { A	640 "	420 "	600 "	805 "
Crestline { D	700 "	430 "	1130AM	830 "
Mansfield	728 "	500 "	1205PM	904 "
Wooster				
Orrville	920 "	700 "	925 "	1112 "
Massillon				
Canton				
Alliance	1100 "	850 "	440 "	1026PM
Salem				
Rochester	1044M	1106 "	717 "	810 "
Pittsburgh	210 "	1210PM	835 "	445 "

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:10 p. m; New Castle, 2:55 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5:15 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:00 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 9:30 a. m. Youngstown, 10:15 a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, 7:30 a. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 10:10 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh, 2:00 p. m; arrives New Castle, 4:45 p.m.

P. H. MYERS,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Nov 12th 1871, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	
Cleveland	810AM	1215PM	355PM	
Euclid Street				
Hudson	1000 "	131 "	505 "	
Ravenna	1030 "	155 "	532 "	
Alliance	1130 "	234 "	615 "	
Bayard	1202PM	302 "		
Wellsville	155 "	440 "		
Pittsburgh	400 "	640 "		

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	
Pittsburgh	630AM	210PM		
Wellsville	900 "	409 "		
Bayard	1025 "	534 "		
Alliance	1135 "	630 "	725AM	
Ravenna	1225PM	708 "	815 "	
Hudson	1253 "	734 "	835 "	
Euclid Street				
Cleveland	210 "	845 "	1010 "	

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom	Mail.	Exp's	Accom
Bellair	545AM		300PM	
Bridgeport	555 "		310 "	
Steubenville	700 "		415 "	
Wellsville	815 "	155PM	440 "	
Smith's Ferry				
Beaver				
Rochester	930 "	255 "	535 "	
Pittsburgh	1040 "	400 "	640 "	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Accom
Pittsburgh	630AM	210PM	425PM	
Rochester	740 "	810 "	433 "	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry				
Wellsville	855 "	440 "	700 "	
Steubenville	955 "	540 "		
Bridgeport	1057 "	638 "		
Bellair	1110 "	650 "		

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves.	Arrives.
N. Philadelphia 6:40a.m.	Bayard 9:45 a. m.
Bayard 12:10 p. m.	N. Philadelphia 3:00 p.m.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR

THE PEOPLE'S BOOK!

Designed for every Home and Individual.

THE NATION,

Its Rulers and Institutions,

OR,

Outlines of the Government,

BY

JUDGE WILLIS.

Published in English and German.

18,000 COPIES SOLD,

And selling Faster than any Book in the Market.

AGENTS ARE POSITIVELY

MAKING $30 TO $50 PER WEEK.

SEND AT ONCE FOR DESCRIPTIVE

CIRCULARS and TERMS,

AND GET THE FIRST CHOICE OF TERRITORY.

Address—

J. R. FOSTER & CO.,

68 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

feb8-1y-chd apr5-nov1.

FOR SALE.

A COMBINED MACHINE for turning wagon and buggy spokes, all sizes, from one inch to three inches in size. Also, all kinds of handles, such as axe, dirt-pick, coal-pick, sledge, hatchet, and hammer handles. It will also duplicate any patterns that may be put in the machines. Also, a machine with two sand belts for finishing. Also a machine for tenauting spokes, and a circular saw, frame, belting and all the patterns with it. All will be sold for less than half the original cost.

Any person wanting a machine of this kind can see it by calling on the subscriber at Rochester, where its work will also be exhibited. It is in good running order, and nearly as good as new.

J. WOODRUFF.

dec6,4w*

Medicinal.

AN APPEAL

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

Or Suffering with any of the following Symptoms, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach:

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c; Sudden Flashes of Heat; Burning in the Flesh; Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

A Bitters without Alcohol, or Spirits of any kind.

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices, or **Vital Principle of Roots, Herbs and Barks,** (or, as medicinally termed, Extracts,) the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one bottle of these Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c, used in this Bitters, are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulents can be induced from their use; they cannot make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulent is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefitted by it will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, OR HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC, WITH HOOFLAND'S Podophyllin Pill, WILL CURE YOU.

They are the Greatest

BLOOD PURIFIERS

Known to the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure Blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK for these REMEDIES. Who would ask for more dignified and stronger testimony?

Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it

Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms, almost directly. GEO. SHARSWOOD.

Hon. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York:

Mayor's Office, Buffalo, June 22, '69.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects.

WM. F. ROGERS.

Hon. James M. Wood, *Ex-Mayor of Williamsport Pennsylvania:*

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER THAT HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, AND HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC *Will Cure every Case of*

Marasmus,

Or Wasting away of the body.

REMEMBER

THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

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TWO PILLS A DOSE.

The Most Powerful, yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than Mandrake itself. It specially acts upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They *never fail.*

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, *regulates* the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain the hold, or even assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN Remedies that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it.

These remedies will be sent by express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 631, ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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SELECT MISCELLANY.

THE MURDER OF JAMES FISK.

Full Particulars of the Affair.

The Assassin Lies in Wait for His Victim and Twice Discharges His Revolver—Fisk's Dying Statement Scenes at the Bedside—Mrs. Mansfield and Mrs. Williams.

The death of James Fisk, Jr., has been mentioned in our telegraph columns. The full particulars of the horrible occurrence we find in the New York *Herald* of Sunday, which we give below. It says:

On Saturday afternoon Mr. James Fisk, Jr., was shot in the Grand Central Hotel, Broadway, by Mr. Edwin S. Stokes. Like the case of Mr. Albert D. Richardson, and, alas! like thousands of other cases, the allurements of lovely woman have been the maddening influence that has brought about this tragedy. Mr. Fisk had the misfortune some time ago to become infatuated about Mrs. Josephine Mansfield. This infatuation so grew upon him that it appeared as though, had he been a king instead of a "Prince," he would have declared to Mrs. Mansfield, "I'd crowns resign to call the mine." He did give up a great deal to her, and he not only enriched her, but made her the confident of his remarkable schemes of gigantic speculation and it is said, of political manipulations. The course of this infatuation and passion did not run smooth, and there was finally a disagreement that resulted in estrangement, and under hostile influence into something that looked like vindictiveness and enmity. The consequence of all this was that Mrs. Mansfield was discarded. It is said that "green-eyed jealously" brought this "billing and cooing" to an untimely end, and that if Mr. Fisk had not favored another lady with whom he became equally enamored, Mrs. Mansfield would have been his "true love" to this day. She became acquainted with Mr. Stokes, and woman-like spited her old lover by taking a new one. This irritated Mr. Fisk, and by way of obtaining the sweetness of revenge, he became mixed up with Mr. Stokes' mercantile concerns, and eventually the latter was arrested for embezzlement. Then commenced the tug of war. From the gilded pariors and bowers of love in the Twenty-third street mansion the fierce fight was transferred to the law courts, to recriminations in the public prints and to the threatened publication of a compromising correspondence.

In this contest Mr. Fisk seemed to be getting the best of it, when on Saturday afternoon he was struck down by the cowardly hand of his enemy, who played most effectually the role of an assassin. Mr. Stokes will have to answer for his crime, in any case, before a jury of his peers, and to him will be meted out even-handed justice. He had very few friends in the city last night, and the corridors of the hotels, especially the "Grand Central," from eve to early day, showed by their crowded appearance how one touch of nature makes the whole world kin, and that the dastardliness of assassination suppressed the feeling of enmity and contempt which Mr. Fisk's questionable practices of speculation have so universally aroused, not only in America, but in Europe. Last night, while it gave no positive assurance of Mr. Fisk's recovery, indicated that there was good reason for hopefulness. Like the late Mr. Richardson, Mr. Fisk's condition will, for some time, stand trembling between life and death, and the public will, in their excitement, have to learn to wait with a sublimity of patience that will try the moral strength of the best conditioned natures.

THE SHOOTING OF MR. FISK.

Colonel James Fisk's private coach drew up at about half-past four in the afternoon, in front of the Grand Central Hotel, on Broadway. It was about the time that New York's great thoroughfare presents the pleasantest sight. Men of business were walking leisurely homeward, troops of ladies were lingering among the glories of the shops, stately carriages lined the curbstones, waiting the pleasure of their mistresses, and the color and sound of life were more subdued and harmonized than at busier hours of the day.

As Mr. Fisk's carriage dashed over the pavement before reaching the hotel, guided dextrously through the tide of other conveyances, a coupe at some distance in the rear was observed following in a mysterious manner. On the box of this coupe sat an upright and sturdy-looking man. He held the reins with a firm hand, and seemed to be looking continually at the back of the head of the coachman who was perched upon the stylish equippage of the Prince of Erie. All the way down Broadway this curious proceeding was continued. A few blocks from Bleecker street the door of the coupe was flung open and a man sprang quickly out, reached the sidewalk and ran through the moving throng of pedestrians in the same direction in which the carriages had hitherto been going. This man was Edward Stokes, known to the world by this time as the bitterest enemy of the man who had been riding in advance of him in his glittering carriage and challenging public observation of himself. Darting through the crowd, he ran for some distance until he reached the entrance of the Grand Central Hotel. He passed into the main corridor just as the carriage of Fisk stopped in front; then went up the stairs, and it was observed by those who saw him that he was pale and much agitated. No one, however, fancied that there was much significance in this fact, and so the momentary surprise at his hurried egress passed only like a rip

The Beaver Argus.

I. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Jan. 17th, 1872.

P. FRAZER SMITH, Esq., of West Chester, has been named as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy occurring in December, 1872.

GENERAL W. H. HALLECK of the regular army, well known to the whole country during the rebellion, died at Louisville, Ky., on the night of January 9th. Gen. H. was a scholarly, accomplished soldier, yet he did not reach so high a position in public estimation during the late war, as some others who were, perhaps, less gifted than himself. He was, we believe, the ranking Major General in the Service.

DURING the past week Ohio and Iowa elected one United States Senator, each. In the first named State John Sherman had little, or no opposition, for a re-election. In Iowa, however, Senator Harlan, after a vigorous contest, was defeated by Hon. William B. Allison. The latter has been a member of the House of Representstives for some time past and has been one of its most useful and active members. He, like Sherman, has been an efficient Republican ever since the party was organized.

THE venerable Dr. Robt. J. Breckenridge, died at his residence in Danville Ky., recently. Dr. B., was an eminent Divine in the Presbyterian church, and we believe, was uncle to John C. Breckenridge, to whom he wrote several public letters before the rebellion warning him against the consequence of his course, and predicting very nearly what afterwards occurred. The letters were models of chaste diction, severe logic, and for a while occupied general attention not only in this country but in Europe. In Dr. Breckenridge's death Kentucky loses one of her most gifted sons, and the Presbyterian church one of her ablest advocates.

THE resolution offered a few days ago in the Senate by General Cameron of the Committe on Foreign Relations authorizing the admission of six Japanese youths, to be designated by the Emperor of Japan, into the Military Academy at West Point, their expenses to be paid by the Japanese Government, is a mischieveous movement, and deserves the treatment it received, that of being voted down. If West Point is thrown open to the Japanese youths, it should be thrown open to the youths of all other countries; and if this is done it could not well be reckoned in the future an American Institution. Besides this, if foreign pupils were allowed to enter West Point, on condition of paying their own expenses, they would not be controlled by the regulations governing the institution, and in a very short time insubordination would reign rampant within the school. West Point belongs to this country, and we are in favor of keeping possession of it as long as the Union continues.

THE NEW ORLEANS Legislative antagonism still continues. The President, up to last Saturday, was in receipt of numerous telegrams from different persons in that city, which do not indicate an early termination of their troubles. It was thought a resolution would be offered in the U. S. House of Rearesentatives on Monday of this week, for the appointment of an investigating Committee. Some members of Congress express the opinion that a correct history of the troubles can not be obtained unless such a committee conduct their proceedings in New Orleans, and say even if the troubles should end before the committee could reach there the information officially obtained would be valuable in view of future legislation. It is known that President Grant is desirous of avoiding a declaration of martial law, and that it will not be resorted to unless from absolute necessity. He has privately said that it would be proper for Congress to take the initiative in measures looking towards pacification.

IN THE United States Senate, on the 8th instant, Hon. Carl Schurz sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an article from *The New York Times*, in which his political course was, as he alleged, falsely, maliciously and severely criticised. This article had been largely copied by most of the newspapers disposed to "read out" every Republican who dares to have a preference adverse to theirs for the next Presidential nominee. He said he should notice the charges because the *Times* was the metropolitan organ of the administration, and because its assaults formed part of a system of proscription against certain members of Congress, and because it had announced its determination to continue these attacks. After recapitulating, and from the record stamping as false, a long list of charges, Senator Schurz said:

> I had almost forgotten one of the charges where I am again accused of having made use of my official influence with the German element to benefit myself by continuing a commission for a considerable time after the war. A friend had the curiosity to investigate that case. I have now an official report of the War Department before me. The surrender of the rebel General Joseph E. Johnston took place on the 26th day of April. I was then in Gen. Sherman's army in North Carolina. As soon as the surrender had taken place I at once applied for leave to go to Washington for the purpose of offering my resignation. I did so; this official report certifies that the first two resignations of Major General Logan and Brigadier General Osborn's surrender were those of Major General Franz Siegel, accepted May 4th, and Major General Carl Schurz, accepted May 6th, from which it appears that at the virtual close of the war, of all the Major Generals in the army Gen. Siegel and myself were the very first to resign their commissions instead of using their influence with the German element to continue in the pay of the government.
>
> So much, sir, for these charges. You will admit that this, perhaps, is one of the most remarkable cases of cumulative, downright, shameless lying that has disgraced American journalism for some time. Now, sir, why are these slanders heaped upon me? Because, it is alleged, I have not hesitated to invent the most outrageous calumnies against President Grant, having accused him by insinuation of keeping up the general order system in New York to his own profit. I pronounce this another falsehood. What do they call slandering the President? Let us see what I did say, whether it can be construed as slander. I did say that the general order business of New York was of great abuse and a system of plunder. I was borne out in that statement by the official report of the Retrenchment Committee. Is that a slander on the President? I did state that the merchants of New York had protested against it as an outrageous abuse. Was that slander against the President? I did state that the Secretary of the Treasury sent a Commission to New York to investigate the matter, that that Commission reported against it, which is matter of record. Was that slander against the President? I did state that the Retrenchment Committee had investigated the matter, found it to be a great abuse and reported in favor of its abolition, which is a matter of record again. Is that a slander upon the President? I did state further that the Secretary of the Treasury had written to the Collector of New York two letters pronouncing against the abuse, and urging that it be done away with. This is a matter of record again. Is that a slander upon the President? I ask whether there is any member of candor, nay, most imperative in the conviction that, in spite of the remonstrance of the merchants of New York, in spite of the reports of the Investigating Committee, in spite of letters and pronounced opinions of the Secretary of the Treasury that the abuse was still kept up, it actually was kept up, then, there must be power stronger than decent respect for public opinion—stronger than the Secretary of the Treasury himself could retain, for if that power was not stronger than decent respect for public opinion the abuse would have succumbed to the remonstrances of the mercantile community of New York: if that power had not been stronger than the Secretary of the Treasury the abuse would have given way to the adverse opinion of that official. I asked the question, 'where is that stronger power?' but I did not answer it. I respectfully submit the answer to the gentlemen who indulge in the pitiful business of villifying the Senator from Illinois and myself for asking it. Have I not by these slanders furnished an answer to it that should be satisfactory to the country? I believe that when nothing else can be brought up against those who denounce the abuses of the government than personal vilification the country will understand the reason.

HERE AND THERE.

—Colorado has a balance of $55,000 in the Territorial Treasury and no debt. The Governor in his annual, message, reccomends, among other things, the establishment of a bureau of immigration, the abolition of the grand jury system, better laws for the collection of debts, and the reduction of the area of the indian reservation.

—The President has been appealed to by a large number of property holders and others in New Orleans to put the city under martial law. He has within the last few days been in receipt of a large number of telegrams on the subject of the disturbances there, which he has referred to Attorney General Williams for his opinion. It is doubtful whether martial law will be declared, but may be the police and militia will be restrained from interfering with the Legislature or Courts.

—Governor Washburn Wednesday last delivered his first annual message to the Legislature of Wisconsin, in which he alluded feelingly to the relief afforded the sufferers by the September and October fires in that State, and gave a statistical account of the moneys and supplies received and expended therefor. He recommended the appointment of a Legislative Committee to act in conjunction with the Relief Committee of Green Bay and Milwaukee, to still further help the needy.

—The "Ohio law" is becoming nearly as famous as the old "Maine law" for the regulation of the liquor traffic. The "Ohio law" provides that the liquor dealers shall be made responsible for the injury done by those who are under the influence of liquor sold by them. The courts have the power to attach the property of the liquor dealers for damages to the fullest extent. The law has operated so favorably that several western states are discussing the expediency of adopting it. Illinois and Minnesota will probably try the experiment this winter.

—The financial situation of New York city is not of the most hopeful character. Last Monday six millions of dollars of city bonds fell due, and there is no provision to meet the debt unless the Legislature provide immediately for the city credit. There is also a larger amount of arrears overdue. The city has failed to pay the wages of the laborers and for the material received on contract, and for the service of contractors, to which the public faith is pledged. The office of the Comptroller is literally besieged by laborers clamoring for pay due for four months.

—James Fisk, Jr., was buried on Tuesday, outside the picturesque town of Brattleboro, Vermont, followed to his grave by his comrades in youth and his comrades in arms, and with a quietude strangely in contrast with the bustle of his life and the hurry of his death. A funeral sermon was preached by Chaplain O. Flagg, of the ninth regiment. The earth was heaped over the costly coffin and the mourners slowly departed. Ashes had returned to ashes and dust to dust, and the Prince of Erie henceforth is only a name to be mentioned in passing—a memory to smile at or be sad about, as the comedy of his life or the tragedy of his death may present themselves.

—The adjournment of the Court before which Mrs. Wharton is being tried, from last Saturday until Wednesday, was on account of the sudden death of the wife of one of the jurors, which occurred at ten miles distance from Annapolis. The law would not permit the jury to disband during the progress of the trial; so twelve were taken by the Sheriff together to the place where the body lay. They remained there, at the residence of the afflicted juryman, over night, and on the following day attended the funeral in a body, after which they returned to their rooms in Annapolis, the mourner being obliged to leave behind him his young and motherless children.

—There is nothing like a good lively neighborhood quarrel. It excites a cheerful spirit of emulation, and adds incalculable value to the language by increasing its stock of choice epithets. It also encourages a spirit of invention, as was illustrated recently in a feud of this kind in Detroit. The battle was flagging sadly, when one of the belligerents brought a parrot into requisition to keep up the feeling, when the man of the hostile house passed the door, the parrot from its position in a front window made him uncomfortably conspicuous by shouting, "You thief!" and when the woman started for a walk she was informed with the most mortifying publicity that she dyed her hair. This experiment brought matters to a crisis at once, and the arm of the law was sought for an injunction against the parrot.

—There is a town in New Hampshire, Alstead by name, which should receive the immediate attention of the Home Missionary Society. It has, it is true, five churches; But what are churches with no ministers to preach or pray in them? And not a parson has Alstead. There is one comparatively enlightened gentleman who wanted to buy a Bible for his daughter, but in none of the shops of the town was there a Bible for sale. There was a minister there at that time, and the anxious father, calling upon him, was informed that the reverend person had only one Bible but this he expressed his willingness to sell, remarking at the same time that it had been little used! We make these statements on the authority of *The Peterboro' Transcript*. The moral of the matter would seem to be that in a small town one meeting-house may be better than five. What piety Alstead has should consolidate itself.

—Springfield, Ill., has just had a sensation. A former State official, and a man who has occupied high positions, not only in the Commonwealth, but in the nation, has been on a prolonged spree for some days in her classic precincts. On Friday he visited Bunn's banking house and demanded fifty dollars. It was refused him, whereupon he abused the teller like a pickpocket, and had to be ejected. He visited a saloon and asked for a drink of whisky. The bar-tender told him that he had none whereupon he grew so violent that he had to be put out by force. Drunken friendless and an outcast—such is the fate of one who aspired to be President of the United States. He is now a perfect wreck, and even his friends have come to the conclusion that the only service he can render is to die. Whisky has swamped him as it has many another.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 12, '72.

The first week of Congress since its recess closes to-day. It is thought next weeks session will open with a reply in the Senate to Conkling's opposition to the one term policy, by Mr. Sumner, strongly favoring it.

With the exception of a personal explanation of Senator Schurz in respect to a statement made in *The N. Y. Times* of Dec. 21st, there was but little to note of interest in the Senate proceedings of Monday—still less in the House, save the introduction of bills and resolutions. Mr. Sumner, as was anticipated, embraced the first opportunity to entertain the Senate with reference to his civil rights bill in shape of a memorial from the colored people of Washington praying for its speedy passage.

In the House, under the call of States and Territories for bills and joint resolutions for reference, several important bills were introduced and appropriately referred. Among them one in relation to bounties—by Mr. Poland; one to regulate appointments to office, by Mr. Willard; Mr. Cox offered a joint resolution recognizing the fact of belligerency of the people of Cuba in their war with Spain—also postal telegraph; Mr. Myers, one to repeal the collection of the income tax for '71; and Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, to amend an act relating to 1812 pensions.

Since Mr. Sumner has presented another memorial from thousands of people in different parts of the country praying the speedy passage of his civil rights bill—Mr Wilson, a memorial of the National Temperance Mission, asking Congress to pass a national prohibitory liquor law—Mr Scott, Chairman of the Joint Select Committee on Southern Outrages, submitted a report under the sworn statement of two gentlemen, setting forth that Senator Clayton of Arkansas had made arrangements with the Democrats of the Legislature of his State by which, in consideration of their supporting him for U. S. Senator, he agreed to give a certificate of election to Congress to Mr. Edwards (Dem.) when Mr. Boles (Rep.) really received a majority of the votes. To this Mr. Clayton read from manuscript a denial of all the charges made against him, and asksd that a special committee be appointed to investigate the matter, which was granted; and, from present appearances, he will be able to vindicate himself in every particular.

The apprentice question at the Government Printing Office is exciting a great deal of interest among the book-binders there. Through request of the Superintendent, Mr. Clapp, the apprentices in the book bindery were increased from six to ten. At that time there were 100 book binders, now there are 140. Mr. Clapp now wishes a further increase, but the society opposes him and refuses to take any more, and on motion to abrogate the rules of the society and leave the apprentice question entirely with the superintendent, the society unanimously declines, claiming that neither the Government or any of its officers have any right to dictate. Mr. Clapp has come out in a letter explaining his position in the matter, to wit: "That the book-binding Association are imposing unjust and oppressive restrictions upon this branch of industry and thereby preventing young men from learning useful trades and the business interests of the country are suffering thereby."

The civil service commission, or rather the advisory board, is considerably bothered to know how to practically carry their theory into practice. Complaints are coming from all parts of the country that so little chance is there of one getting a position under the Government, however needy and worthy he may be, that it is futile to make any attempt—at any rate come all the way to Washington. The advisary board have been deliberating for the past two or three days on a proposition to have examining boards stationed in the different parts of the country for the very especial convenience of those who may wish to compete for a clerkship. The commission, it is thought, must have overlooked, in its deliberations, very many objectionable parts which are now being brought forward much to their dislike.

The resolution introduced in the Senate on Wednesday by Senator Carpenter stabbing at the civil service commission, or rather at its report, is considered a prelude to a general protest in Congress against it. It is thought that if the Democrats perceive that the Republicans generally are disposed to oppose it, they will favor it just to make a show; but if to the contrary they will oppose it as a Republican measure, which of course, they would, if ever in power, abolish *instanter*.

The Post-office Department will soon issue a circular to Postmasters directing them to receive mutilated currency in payment for postage stamps and stamped envelopes at their full face value when not more than two-fifths of its original proportions are missing. The postmasters will be required to forward such currency by Adams express at Government expense to the U. S. Treasury at Washington for redemption.

The Southern Republican Association, comprising members from all the Southern States now residing here, adopted in their meeting the following resolution which indicates clearly that the Sumner civil rights bills is unqualifiedly endorsed by the loyal South:

"Resolved, That while we, the Southern Republican Association, are not prepared to question or recommend the particular form in which the Sumner civil rights bill should be adopted, whether as a part of the general amnesty bill, or as a separate measure, yet, so far as it accords complete civil rights and protection to the citizens, we are in hearty sympathy with the measure, and give it our cordial commendation."

The Womans Suffrage Convention closes its session to-day at Lincoln hall. Among the members present from a distance are: Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony Mrs. Joslyn Gage, Laura De Force Gordon, Martha C. Wright, Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker, Victoria C. Woodhull, Mrs. Sara J. Spencer, Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, Mrs. Elizabeth Bladen, Mrs. Matilda M. Ricker, Laura C. Smith, Mrs. Isabella Beecher, Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, and Judge Underwood of Virginia.

The Convention is being well attended, and the addresses which vary but little from those we have been accustomed to listen to in other conventions of the kind, are received with interest.

The Committee of five appointed by Secretary Boutwell last month, to investigate into the internal working Bureau of Engraving and Printing, caused the suspension of work in that bureau for several days, which gave nearly eight hundred employees a few days play with their usual day's pay. Nothing was discovered by the Committee to impair the confidence the friends of Mr. McCartee had in him. Shortly the Lynch Committee is expected to visit this department and if the programme laid out is *carried* out, it will require one hundred counters ten days to do their work, suspending the labors of not only the eight hundred in McCartee's bureau, but will effect in other bureaus dependent upon the printing bureau for work, four or five hundred. It is hoped for the benefit of the tax payers that some other method may be devised to satisfy the anxious minds, and that the employees may be kept at work.

Nasby of the Cross Roads, Ky., has just made his return for the quarter ending 31st December, in which he makes himself indebted to the U. S. 9 cents, and the U. S. debted to him for $3.36. CHIEL.

Forty-Second Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, Jan. 8.—Senator Schurz made a personal explanation in regard to falsehoods published in the N. Y. *Tribune*, against his course in the Senate and as a Republican. He was justly severe. The bill to organize the Customs Service was discussed, but no definite action had. Among the bills introduced and referred was one to regulate appellate jurisdiction in the Supreme Court. Also, one authorizing the President to accept resignations of judges who are permanently disabled, and continue their pay. The Committee on Retrenchment was authorized to continue its investigations. Adj.

HOUSE.—Among the bills introduced and referred was one to repeal the income tax. Many others of a private or local character, were presented and referred. Among the resolutions presented was one instructing the Committee on Civil Service to inquire into the propriety of providing for appointments to be made from States in proportion to population, giving preference to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors. After some further uninteresting legislation the House adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 9.—The Ku-Klux Committee made a special report implicating Senator Clayton, with fraudulent political action in reference to the Congressional Delegation from Arkansas giving Edwards the certificate of election, when it of right belonged to Coles. Leave was granted Mr. Clayton to vindicate himself which he did until the expiration of the morning hour. The amnesty bill was made the special order for Monday next. The Clayton matter was referred to a special Committee. The Senate accepted the Roger Williams Statue. Nothing further of interest. Adj.

HOUSE.—Rev. Desala, of Montreal, in opening with prayer, gave thanks that by the treaty of Washington the evlis of war had been averted. The Clayton bribery charge by which Edwards holds the seat belonging to Coles—if true—was referred to the Committee on elections. A bill was reported to revise the coinage laws. Pending the consideration of the bill in Committee of the whole, the House adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 10.—Messrs. Wright, Murrill and Norwood were appointed a committee to investigate the charges against Senator Clayton. A bill was introduced for the admission of Six Japanese students—without expense to this government—at West Point; it was objected to on the grounds of precedent, and was laid over. A preamble and resolution was offered to the effect that any rules and regulations taking from the President the power of nominating public officers would be contrary to the constitution; laid over. A bill prohibiting the detention of soldier's discharges by claim agents and attorneys was adopted. Several bills were introduced and referred.

HOUSE.—The mint and coinage bill was discussed. Mr. Wood, in the course of his remarks on the subject said statistics fully warranted the assertion that one fourth of the public revenue was expended in its collection. The bill was re-committed. After some discussion, Mr. Clark, from the 3d District of Texas was admitted to a seat as Representative. Mr. Seargent from California, was also sworn in. Adj.

SENATE, Jan. 11.—A large number of petitions were presented for a reduction of the thriff, especially on coal, iron and salt. A bill to pay the expenses of the Ku-Klux Committe, $27,845, passed. Conkling addressed the Senate against the "one term constitutional amendment" of Sumner. The latter replied, and the subject was postponed. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—A resolution relative to the improvement of the Ohio river was adopted. A bill authorizing a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River was reported and re-committed. A bill passed for the relief of Mrs. Parker, whose husband discovered the Guard Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, from which she derived no advantage. A bill was reported and re-committed relative to increasing the limitation of the minimum amount in suits which may be appealed to the supreme court, from $2,000 to $5,000. The joint resolution to accept the statue of Roger Williams was discussed and passed. Adj.

HOUSE, Jan. 12.—A large number of pension bills were passed. A resolution was adopted directing the Postoffice Committee to inquire into contracts, &c., made for the transportation of mails, with power to send for persons and papers. Adjourned till Monday.

STATE EXPENDITURES.

What it Costs to Maintain our Commonwealth.

The report of the Auditor General for 1871 shows the total expenditures of the Commonwealth for the year to be $7,024,079 85, with a balance in the Treasury of $1,476,808 59. Of the above amount, $2,220,224 59 were paid to redeem loans, etc., and $1,785,035 91 for interest on loans.

The expenses of the government were $1,026,024 16, of which the Senate cost $139,916, and the House $266,284. Public printing, $179,783; Executive Department, $31,620; Auditor General's Department, $26,582; Treasury office, $13,659; Surveyor General's Department, $27,781; and the Judiciary, $317,000.

The military expenses were $42,000. For pensions and gratuities, $35,282 were paid, of which Philadelphia received $21,492, and Allegheny $948.

The charitable institutions cost $396,103, of which the Pa. Institution for Deaf and Dumb received $39,000; the Institute for the Blind, $23,250; Training School for Idiotic Children, $14,849; State Lunatic Hospital, Philadelphia, $40,000; State Hospital at Danville, $200,000; Marine Hospital at Erie, $25,000; Western Pa. Hospital at Dixmont, $19,250. The Soldiers' Orphans cost $522,607. The Common Schools cost $546,807, of which am't Allegheny county is charged with $27,000, and Philadelphia $85,000.—The County Superintendents drew $69,000.

Under the head of damages and old claims, is an item of $17,000 paid for damages to Jones Hotel property Philadelphia, by reason of its occupation by troops during the rebellion, and $1,020 to A. K. M'Clure, for similar damage to his property.

The Inspectors of Coal Mines, nine in number, were paid $22,082.

There were expended on the public buildings and grounds during the year $27,382.

The Houses of Refuge cost $78,125, the Institution located in Allegheny receiving $25,000, and that in Philadelphia $53,125.

The Penitentiaries received $58,811—Eastern, $30,431; Western $28,380.

There was paid to Special Commissioners to revise the civil code, etc., $14,273; and to Commissioners to adjust claims in border counties, $4,408.

The Board of Public Charities cost $4,993; the Luzerne county riot. $37,926; relief of citizens of Mifflintown, $20,000; and, under the head of "miscellaneous," $48,670 were expended.

The total revenues for the year were $7,197,945.

—James Hunter, a liquor dealer, shot Mary Brown, his mistress, at his store on Fulton, street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday morning. He was arrested. The woman will die.

Claims Against Great Britain.

We print below a condensed statement of the case of the United States against Great Britain, which is by all odds the clearest summary that we have seen of the matter:

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The "case" of the United States against Great Britain has been presented to the Geneva Commission. The statement of the case on the part of the United States makes a volume of 500 printed pages, which for convenience has been translated into French. Accompanying this are the documents, official correspondence, and other evidence on the part of the United States, making alone seven printed volumes, and the right is reserved to file such additional papers as may be considered important. The demand of the United States is for the payment of claims of the classes following:

1. The claims for direct losses from the destruction of vessels and their cargoes by the insurgent cruisers.

2. The national expenditure in the pursuit of these cruisers.

3. Loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag.

4. The increased rates paid for insurance on American vessels.

5. The prolongation of the war and the increased cost to the United States in the suppression of the rebellion.

6. Interest from July, 1863, to the date of the award.

The following is a summary of the amounts claimed for damages caused by each cruiser:

By the Alabama, -	$6,547,609 86
By the Boston, - - -	400 00
By the Chickamagua, -	95,654 85
By the Florida, - - -	3,698,609 34
By the Georgia, - - -	383,976 60
By the Nashville, - -	69,536 70
By the Retribution, -	20,334 52
By the Sallie, - - - -	5,540 00
By the Shenandoah, -	6,488,320 31
By the Sumter, - - -	10,695 83
By the Tallahassee, - -	579,952 55
Total, - - - -	$17,900,633 46
For losses from increased war premiums, -	1,120,795 15
	$19,021,428 61

To these sums must be added interest and the various demands for consequential damages. The next thing in order will be the case on the British side, which will be as voluminous as that on our part, the whole being equal to 10,000 pages of printed matter, thus giving the Commissioners a reasonable share of reading matter for the year.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

To be Held June 5th, at Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11, 1872.

The Republican National Committee, appointed by the Chicago Convention of 1868, met in this city today to fix a place for holding the next National Convention. Ex-Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts, presided. After a general exchange of opinions the question was taken on selecting the first Wednesday in June as the time for holding the Convention. It was agreed to—ayes 22, noes 6.

On motion, the Executive Committee decided to hear what delegations from cities had to say as to the place of holding the Convention. It was announced that propositions had been received from Boston, Louisville, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Dr. Loring advocated the selection of Boston.

Mr. Wetherell presented the claims of Philadelphia, which, together with the State of Pennsylvania, requires political stimulus. Pennsylvania, he said, gives twenty-six electoral votes, which it is all important should be secured for the Republican party. He stated that the hotel keepers had given a pledge that they would not charge extortionate prices.

Representative Stephenson, of Ohio, presented the advantages of Cincinnati as the place for the meeting of the Convention, it not only being desired by Republicans but by all the people. Among other reasons given by him was the fair distribution of the sittings of the National Convention. The Republican Convention had been held in Philadelphia once; in the east twice; in the west twice; but in the center never. The sitting of the Convention in the center must politically affect the circumference.

Delegate Chapman recommended Washington.

Ex-Senator Henderson gave reasons why St. Louis should be selected. Some in Missouri have their preference for Grant, while there are preferences for others, but whoever may be nominated will be supported by the Republican party of that State. The holding of the Convention will add something to strengthen the Republican party.

On motion of Senator Pomeroy, the Executive Committee proceeded to vote by ballot for the place of holding the National Convention. The result was: Philadelphia, 18; Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 2; Boston, 3; Louisville, 3.

The Executive Committee decided that each State shall have delegates to the Convention to double the number of Senators and Representatives, and two for each organized territory, including the Territory of the District of Columbia, which shall have a right to vote.

CALL FOR THE CONVENTION.

The following is the call adopted by the Committee:

In calling this Convention the Committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations with the Government; the laws of the country have been faithfully executed; the public faith has been preserved, and the national credit firmly established; governmental economy has been illustrated by the reductions of the public debt at a lower rate of interest, now successfully inaugurated; the rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties and immigration encouraged by liberal provisions; the defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered; the rights and interests of labor have been recognized; laws have been enacted and are being enforced for the protection of persons and property in all sections; equal suffrage has been engrafted on the National Constitution; the privilege and immunities of American citizenship have become part of the law; a liberal policy has been adopted toward all who have engaged in rebellion; complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world, while national honor has been maintained, corruption has been exposed and offenders punished, responsibility enforced and safeguards established. Now, as hereafter, the Republican party stands pledge to correct all abuses and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service. To continue firmly to establish its fundamental privileges we invite the co-operation of the United States.

—The following are the provisions of the late Col. James Fisk, s will, whose sudden death and assassination is announced in our news items:

Miss Hooker, his sister, received $100,000 in Narragansett Steamship Company's shares. His father and mother receive $3,000 a year. To each of the Misses Morse he bequeathed $2,000 a year; to his Ninth regiment $11,000. This gift was made a week ago, but was legalized last night. To his wife he bequeathed the balance of his property of all kinds. To Jay Gould, for whom he entertained the warmest and most disinterested friendship, he left his personal effects, and entrusted to him "the labor of love," as it is called in the will, of carrying out all of his (Fisk's) projects in regard to public improvement. Mrs. Fisk inherits all her deceased husband's shares in the Erie railroad.

DISCOURAGING IF TRUE.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, under date of Dec. 30th, says some things, which, if true, show a condition of affairs there which need an airing very badly. He writes:

Members for the Legislature for the approaching session are flocking in from all quarters, and the indications are that the session will be one of the liveliest and most interesting that has ever been held in this staid and virtuous capital. Among the members there are of course numbers of high toned, honorable and able men, in whose keeping the interest of the Commonwealth would always be safe, but even thus early it is apparent that the gathering which assembles on Tuesday will comprise many of that class of members who positively refuse to vote on either side of any bill or motion whatsoever, however it may be, unless they have been first "seen," as the legislative parlance now goes for *bought*. To see men of this class coming to Harrisburg means a general steal, and nothing else. Like a sponge, they absorb everything—money, railroad passes over all Christendom (which they sell), stationary, books, extra appropriations, &c. Of the principles of their political party, and of the matters which arise for discussion of public interest, they are for the most part absolutely ignorant. They don't come here for such trivial things; what they do come for is generally advertised by the fact of a new house or large farm being bought when they return home. When not actually engaged in being present at the session to vote according to their bargain and sale, it is a notorious fact too well known to be denied, that gambling hells and bawdy houses are the scenes of their manly and intellectual exploits. The police records of last winter would disclose a most shameful story of the actions of some of the men, whom the people, in their negligence allow to represent them. But these are here for the next session already. To the sweet feast of plunder they have come with eager eyes and empty maws. Here they are already, not shamed by their titles of "crows," "roosters" "pinchers," "squeezers," which have been given them, but ready to plunge with earnestness into their dirty work, which increasing in enormity with every year, excites in the breasts of all honest men the prayer "God save the Commonwealth."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN PENNA.

Interesting Opinion of Judge Sharswood—Female Citizens Not Voters Under the Law.

In the Philadelphia Court of Nisi Prius, Judge Sharswood delivered his opinion in the case of Mrs. Burnham against the election officers of her precinct for refusing her vote at the general election of last October. The plaintiff claimed that she was duly qualified in all respects according to the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, while the defense held that she was not a freeman in the full sense in which that word is used in the constitution. Judge Sharswood ruled that while the provisions of the ninth article of that instrument—commonly called the Declaration of Rights—extended to and included both sex, and that when the words "man" or "men" are therein used they comprehend also women, and while it is equally clear that a woman who is born in this country or naturalized, as she may be under the acts of Congress, is a citizen as fully entitled to the protection of the government as a man, and with a right fully to enjoy all the privileges which properly belong to citizens, it does not follow that the elective franchise is one of their privileges. This is exclusively regulated by the constitution, which has excluded many citizens from it by reason of age, nonpayment of taxes, non-residence within the Commonwealth and the election district for a certain period of time. Neither had the amendments to the constitution of the United States any bearing on the question, since the right of the plaintiff to vote was not denied or abridged "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The only question was, whether the word "freeman" as employed in the constitution of Pennsylvania, was intended to confine the elective franchise to male citizens. After an exhaustive examination of the laws and precedents bearing on the subject, the Judge said that the uniform construction of the provincial charters and constitutions in which the word was employed, as well as under the constitutions since the revolution, has been in accordance with the doctrine that none but males have the right to vote, and that Pennsylvania had a uniform and uninterrupted usage of nearly two hundred years showing that women were never intended to possess the elective franchise. Judgment was therefore rendered for the defendants.

A Monument to Stevens.

Mr. Pearson E. Gruger one of Lancaster's most artistic monumental sculptors, is at present engaged at superintending the construction of a very large and handsome granite monument, to be erected in honor of Thaddeus Stevens, in Shreiner's cemetery. The monument will be made of granite with marble tablets; will be of new and original design—altogether different from anything ever seen in this vicinity—and will be, when finished most grand and imposing. a week or two ago Mr. Gruger paid a visit to Boston under instructions from the executors of Mr. Stevens' estate, for the purpose of selecting the material of the monument. It is deemed best not to give a particular description of the monument at present, as the design may undergo changes that may be suggested by the work of the sculptor progresses. It will not be erected before next spring or summer.—*Lancaster Express.*

The Catacazy Muddle.

There seems to have been a coldness engendered between Russia and the United States, owing to the difficulties in regard to Catacazy. Prince Gorthschnkoff evidently thinks that Secretary Fish has not been gentlemanly either toward Catacazy or the Russian Government in the treatment of the differences complained of. He shows a disposition to sustain the disposed Minister, so far as favor is concerned, and refuses to judge him hastily till he has had a chance to be heard. It certainly looks as though Secretary Fish had been in haste in condemning Catacazy. He probably sought to defeat the accomplishment of the Washington treaty, but this was in the interest of his Government. He was defeated—which should have been sufficient satisfaction to Secretary Fish. But his recall from Washington, under the circumstances, will probably involve his appointment to a better position. —*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Sort of Society Which Breeds Fisks.

The New York *Evening Post* moralizes thus: As long as society is disposed to applaud smartness, though it be shown at the expense of probity; as long as public journalism treats depravity and chicane not as serious moral wrongs, but matters for reporters' fun; as long as the spirit of party covers up dishonesty, defends frauds, winks at corruptions and worships success; as long as the mercantile community refuses to mark every departure from the strictest mercantile integrity with an indelible brand of disgrace; as long as our young men are allowed to believe that vice, because it is for a moment successful, is the less mean base and despicable—we shall continue to have our Tweeds and Fisks, and even more hideous spectacles of the perversion of qualities that, under other circumstances, might have become great, benificient and admirable.

A FRONTIER HORROR.

A Man Leaves to go in Search of Drink—His Lonely Wife and Little Ones Frozen to Death.

[From the La Crosse, (Wis.) Daily Republican, January 6th.

A few years ago a man was living with his young wife in Mankato, Minnesota. He was intelligent and successful in business, until the passion for drink enslaved him, and his business and reputation were both wrecked by its satanic influence. He was forced to seek a new home for his little family, and his

WIFE, BRED TO LUXURY,

accompanied him to the frontier, in the hope that the removal from temptation would free him from the grip of the habit which cursed him. Here they lived for several years, his abstinence from drink being broken only by an infrequent and occasional debauch when he visited some of the nearest towns. Early in December he told his wife that business compelled him to go to —— and that he would be absent several days. She, about to be confined

WITH SEVERAL HELPLESS CHILDREN,

and a scanty supply of wood, fearing that the insatiate clamor of appetite was the motive which drew him away, entreated him to stay, but in vain. He left. Soon after, one of those severe storms of December—doubly severe on the unsheltered prairie—came on. Before its close, she was

ENTIRELY DESTITUTE OF WOOD,

and the terrible alternative was presented to her of passively freezing to death with her little ones, or seeking assistance from the nearest neighbor, over three miles distant. She courageously chose the latter, and leaving her three shivering little ones, with nothing but a mother's yearning love and prayerful blessing, she started out to seek relief. The next day she was

FOUND, HALF BURIED IN THE SNOW,

dead, a new born infant at her side. The three children were found dead in the house. This, while the once fond husband and protecting father was away revelling in the delirium or dozing in the stupor of drink. No words can add to the horror of this tale, but beside the unspeakable agony of that dying wife and mother, how trivial our common losses, griefs and sorrows seem.

—While the howl goes on among the journalistic flunkies whose livered hearts creep with horror at the thought of exposing corruption anywhere save among the Democrats, let us note a fact or two. They thought no Committee was necessary, but it has been forced. They thought no special instructions were necessary, but orders to look specially into pecuniary and political corruption in the N. Y. Custom-house were forced. The Committee talked of secret sessions, in accordance with the precedents, but the public demand was so clear that they yielded as gracefully as they might, and we have open ones. They wanted ro stay in the Custom-house, surrounded by hundreds of the very people whose interest it is to keep the truth away from them if it could be done, but the public demand was again so clear that they have hastily deserted the private room of the Collector at the Custom-house, and established themselves at a hotel. It was feared that the merchants would not testify, but A. T. Stewart set the example, and they are coming out bravely. It was feared that the prostitution of the offices for bribes for services in Ward meetings would be ignored; but scores of such instances have been laid before the Committee, with the names of witnesses, and they dare not refuse to summon them. Courage! Every work against intended corruption is hard at the outset, but we are making brave progress.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

An Example to American Women.

It was noticed by a somewhat close observer at the Executive Mansion, says the Washington *Star* of the 2d inst., that all of the throng of ladies who called to pay their respects to Mrs. Grant, about the only one not dressed in silk, satin or velvet or all three combined, was Mrs. Thornton, wife of Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, who wore a dress of dark, soft, warm-looking material, suitable for winter wear. The deviation from the general rule was as pleasing and creditable as it was striking, and the question at once suggested itself whether, if the representative of one of the richest and greatest nations on earth, and herself a lady of ample means and unquestionable refinement, could set such a lesson in economy and good taste, the mothers, wives and daughters of America might not profit by the excellent example, and modify somewhat their foolish and almost wicked extravagance in dress. The inquiry, which is a pertinent one, and of more weight than might at first appear, we commend to the thoughtful attention of our lady readers. We assure them, also, that in any reform in that direction they will have the hearty approval of the sensible portion of the sterner sex.

☞Gold sold in New York on Saturday last, at 108¼ @ 109.

—The pardon report is annually accomplishing the object which it was originated by the Governor to secure, fixing the responsibility of all pardons on the people, judges, juries, prosecuting attornies and witnesses, who appeal for Executive clemency in behalf of criminals with whose crimes they are well acquainted, and of whose guilt or innocence of the crimes for which they are incarcerated they are cognizant. The public begin to know where to put the blame, when wrong is done in this connection.—*Har. State Journal.*

—Gen. Sherman landed at Madeira, and after staying there seventeen days sailed thence to Cadiz, where he remained five days and then visited Gibraltar, Madeira, Se

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Jan. 17th, 1872.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

SPACE.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 square, 10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
1 column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	38 00
¼ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	38 00	60 00
½ column,	22 00	30 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices, ... $3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, N. York, AND **S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.**, 37 Park Row, New York, are the *sole* agents for THE BEAVER ARGUS in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

T. McCLELLAND & Co. are the ARGUS' agents in Pittsburgh, and are authorized to contract for advertisements at our lowest cash rates.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom'n 9 10; Mail, 2.47 p. m.; Evening Fast Line, 5.5?

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.46 a. m.; Accommodation and Express, (through to Chicago,) 5.45 p. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Special Notices—Dr. Johnston & Co. C
Special Notice—Dr. Keyser. C
New Adv't—S. & J. Snellenburg. ..... 1col'y
Special Notice—Dr. Ayer. C
Special Notice—Dr. R. V. Pierce. C
Prospectus—Pittsburgh Dispatch. 4
Special Notices—Louise Holden. 8s
Farm for Sale—H. R. Moore. 3in-tw
Ladies' Seminary—D. H. A. McLean. 1q-tw
New Adv—Manhood—S. M. Pettengill. C
Medical Discovery—Dr. R. V. Pierce. C
Special Notice—Dr. Oldshue. 5l

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Omitted.—Owing to several circumstances we are unable to find room for several articles which should have appeared in to-day's paper. Among these are the proceedings of the Beaver County Medical Society, and sketches of the lives of three of our oldest inhabitants. These will all appear next week.

SPERRY'S SILVER.—Sterling Silver, Table Ware and presentation pieces. *John Sterneon's Sons* 69 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet-ly

☞ The importance of giving *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* to horses that have been out in the cold or rain, stood in cold wind, or drank too much cold water, cannot be over estimated—no man should be without them who owns a good horse.

WATCHES, WATCHES.—The most complete line in the city of Pittsburgh, and all the necessary at reasonable rates to be had of *John Sterneon's Sons & Co.*, 69 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet-ly

Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence and John H. Ewing were chosen delegates to the Republican State Convention from Washington county, at a meeting of the Republican County Convention, held in that county last week.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS.—American Clocks a specialty, lowest styles; lowest prices. *John Sterneon's Sons & Co.*, 69 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet-ly

Pennsylvania School Report.—We are under obligations to Prof. G. M. Fields, the County Superintendent, for a copy of the State School Superintendent's Report for 1871.

SILVER PLATED WARE.—We sell none but triple plate. Send for drawings and prices of Goods and Discounts. *John Sterneon's Sons & Co.*, 69 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet-ly

We are indebted to General Hartranft, Hon. W. McClelland, Senator Rutan, W. W. Kerr, esq., and Saml. Hamilton, esq., of Harrisburg, for public documents.

Free of Charge.—Call at Andriessen's Drug Store, Beaver, or at S. C. Hannen's, in Rochester, and get a sample of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup *free of charge*. It has lately been introduced into this country from Germany, and for any person suffering from a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast, consumption or any disease of the throat or lungs it has no equal in the world. Two regular size bottles to cure. In all cases the money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it. nov22-ly

Rev. Brittain, who is the efficient pastor of the United Presbyterian congregation at Greenville, Mercer county, will be at this place on next Sabbath, to assist the Rev. J. C. Wilson in administering the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Mr. Brittain, we presume, will preach on the occasion referred to, thus enabling many of his old acquaintances to hear him.

WALTHAM WATCHES.—Being Agents for the only Chas. Watches in the City of Pittsburgh, we are confident of our ability to please in styles and prices. *John Sterneon's Sons & Co.*, 69 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet-ly

Good Appointment.—Dr. C. T. Wendt, of New Brighton, has been appointed examing surgeon of applicants for pensions of Beaver county, vice Dr David Stanton, deceased. Dr. Wendt is a young man of eminent surgical and medical ability, and ranks deservedly high as a physician and a gentleman. No better selection could have been made.

Louise Holden lectured on "American Humorists," and recited selections from them, to a delighted audience, at a reception of the Brooklyn Woman's Club, at the Business Women's Union, Bridge and Willoughby streets, last evening.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Mr. D. A. Weigle, of Raccoon township, this county, who has been in the west for a couple of years past, returned home a week or two ago, bringing with him a "better-half." He is much pleased with Northern Illinois, and proposes to make that locality his future home.

GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.—Something new and useful. Be sure and read the advertisement in our columns headed, "Greatest Invention of the Age." We believe the Golden Fountain Pen is an article of real merit. A good pen is a necessity to every man, woman and child. Agents, here is a chance to make money in introducing a good and saleable article. jan25-ly

Appointments for Beaver Co. Poor House.—On the last Friday of December the Directors of the Poor of this county made the following appointments for this year:

Steward—William Shroads.
Physicians—Hice, Wilson & Moore.
Chaplain—Dr. P. M. Kerr.
Matron—Mrs. Forna—William Barton.

New Post Office in Beaver County.—At the instance of Captain McClelland, our Representative in Congress, a new post office, to be called Cannelton, has been established in this county. The office is located in the vicinity of the Darlington Cannel Coal mines. Mr. Samuel Moody has been appointed Post Master.

☞ We were pleased to see, not long since, in one of our exchanges, some severe remarks addressed to several persons who, during an interesting address by Rev. John S. C. Abbott, kept up a continuous coughing; which prevented many from hearing. People who cannot refrain from coughing, had better stay away from such places, or else take a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* with them.

The Beaver County Ministerial Association will meet in the Presbyterian Church, in Bridgewater, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock, p. m. Subject for discussion—"The Characteristics of the Social Hour." Rev. C. Beggs, essayist. All are welcome and are cordially invited to attend and take part in the discussion of the question.

JOHN H. AUGHEY, *Sec'y.*

An Item for the Ladies.—A fashion writer says: "There is a beautiful new stuff now out called cotton grenadine. It has better effect than tarletan, and is really more durable than Swiss. It possesses that peculiar transparency which so much enhances an evening dress, and makes up beautifully into pretty overdresses, to be worn with bright colored silks. It has just as good an appearance as white silk grenadine, with all the advantage of being cheaper and able to bear washing. White silk grenadine is sweet, but then it is expensive and perishable.

Beaver Falls Matters.—At an election held last week in Beaver Falls, the following persons were elected to fill the offices named:

Burgess—A. G. McCreary.
Assistant Burgess—John H. Stevenson.
Justice of the Peace—John McCarty.
Council—Martin Metzger, James M. Fessenden, William F. Modes, Daniel Barnard, Henry Roymer, Joseph Diemer.
School Directors—James L. B. Dawson, Maj. John A. Cline, John R. Eakin, Joseph Graff.
Constable—John Gray.
Assessor—Robert Newton.
Judge of Election—M. H. Shannon.
Inspector—Maj. John A. Cline.
Town Auditor—William Robertson.

Board of Trade.—The citizens of Beaver Falls have organized a Board of Trade and elected the following officers:

President—J. E. Emerson.
Vice Presidents—John Reeves and Jas. M. Fessenden.
Secretary—J. H. Stevenson.
Treasurer—Martin Metzger.
Directors—J. A. Cline, H. M. Myers, W. C. Hillman, Robert Duncan and Jos. Graff.

—A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* of the 11th, furnishes the following interesting particulars touching the improvements of the town:

A few years since the Harmony Society of Economy, Pa., became owners of a part of the land included in a plat of ground bordering the river on our side, and along the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad on the other. Being covered with immense sand boulders or huge stones, doubtless washed there by the river ages ago, the soil was sterile and non-productive to the agriculturist, and of no avail to the owners as farming land. It was not difficult for the Trustees of the Society that held ownership of the real estate, to see that nature had intended and prepared it for a thrifty manufacturing town that should serve as an outlet to the energies of Pittsburgh, by affording facilities that were denied in the "Smoky City," because of the great value of land upon which to build manufactories. After several attempts to originate and put into operation a plan that would be successful, the society employed as agents the firm of H. T. & J. Reeves, of New Brighton, to whom is largely due the great change that has been made the last four years. During the year 1867, a large building was erected, known as the "Beaver Falls cutlery Works." The locating of this manufactory began a new era, and henceforth a steady increase has been kept up. Without entering largely into particulars regarding the manufacturing interests of the place, I will simply say that at the present time the various manufactories of the place employ about eight hundred laborers, paying out for labor each month thirty thousand dollars. The capital employed is about one and a quarter million dollars, and the value of their manufactured goods one hundred thousand dollars per month.

The population of the place is now about four thousand, closely rivaling the enterprising village of New Brighton, which loses none of former energy, but is rather stimulated by the competition.

In educational interests the place is not idle. The "Old Brick School House" that for years was both sanctuary and school room, where the little urchin bewailed the too vigorous application of "frule" and "taw," and on Sabbath day pious and *impious* met in the public services of worship, has been cast away as belonging to the past age, and a new, elegant Union School building erected at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, and from its proud cupola the "deep-toned bell" rings its peal of joy and prosperity to the people.

Religiously the people are awake. There have been erected since 1868, six churches—two Methodist, two Presbyterian, one Catholic and one Lutheran.

Louise Holden in the lecture "Our Humorists," delivered not long since in Brooklyn, alluding to the English wit, Sydney Smith, expresses a wish which many will echo. She says: "It has been remarked that some of the most needed reforms of the present century in England, are directly traceable to this witty divine, or, *divine wit*: that he really laughed John Bull out of some of his most cherished stupidities of legislation. Would that an *American* Sydney Smith might arise, capable of laughing *Brother Jonathan* out of some of *his* legislative follies!"—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*

Bank Directors Elected.—The various banks in Pittsburgh, elected their directors last week. Among those chosen to fill positions of this character we notice the following named gentlemen from this county: Col. D. R. Davidson was elected a director for the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, and J. F. Dravo, esq., and Capt. John V. McDonald directors for the Tradesman's National Bank.

For the newest and latest novelties Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the lowest prices, go to *John Sterneon's Sons & Co.*, 69 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet-ly

The following letter was received a few days ago by the County Commissioners of Beaver:

DIAMOND HOSPITAL, PA., *January* 11, 1872.

COMMISSIONERS BEAVER COUNTY—*Gentlemen*:—Samuel C. Smith, one of your patients, died on the 9th, and was buried on the farm here. We have no record of his friends, and if you have any please notify them at once.

Yours Very Truly,
J. A. REED, M. D.

CASH paid for eggs and chickens, at Bence's, Beaver. jan'72-4w

The New Brighton Municipal election took place in that borough on Tuesday the 9th inst and resulted as follows:

Burgess—M. S. Johns.
Assistant Burgess—S. A. McGowan.
High Constable—Wm. Boggs.
Auditor—F. E. Reader.

NORTH WARD.

Council—R.E. Hoopes, J. K. Campbell, J. C. Whitla.
School Director—T. N. Smith.
Judge of Election—Andrew Steward.
Inspectors.—Samuel Dunbar, P. N. Hayes.
Assessor—S. A. McGowan.
Constable—William Boggs.

MIDDLE WARD.

Council—James Edgar, Agnew Duff, Thomas Mellon.
School Director—Robert Houston.
Judge of Election—E. P. Townsend.
Inspectors.—David Shields, David Whitla.
Assessor—John F. Price.
Constable—Enoch Fowler.

SOUTH WARD.

Council—A. C. White, W. F. Reed, D. R. Corbus.
School Director—H. W. Wilde.
Judge of Election—G. L. Eberhart.
Inspectors—Henry Barrett, H. Mendenhall.
Assessor—W. B. Lemmon.
Constable—D. R. Corbus.

WATER WORKS.

	For.	Against.
North Ward - - -	No votes returned	
Middle Ward - - -	17	30
South Ward - - -	19	23
	—	—
	66	53

[For the Beaver Argus.]

Calvinism and Armenianism, regarded as theological systems, may be compared to thin, empty, crescented forms of the old and new moon, butting at each other with their sharp-pointed horns from the opposite sides of a dark-ened disc. Scripture does not alter the position of those two belligerents, but by illuminating the whole intervening space, it fuses both into one glorious orb of holy light.—*J. E. Gordon.*

The error of attempting to harmonize the two systems was never more shown than by Baxter, who, in seeking to do this, only added another sect to the Church, and afterwards admitted that he had been wrong.

—A soldier, mortally wounded, was lying in a hospital dying. All was still. He had not spoken for some time. His last moment was just at hand. Suddenly the silence was broken and the attendant surgeon was startled by the voice of the dying man uttering clear and strong the single word—"Here." "What do you want?" asked the surgeon hastening to his cot. A moment elapsed. There was a seeming struggle after recollection. Then the lips of the soldier mumbled—"Nothing; but it was roll call in heaven; and I was answering to my name." These were his last words on earth. At roll call in heaven, will the reader be ready to answer to his name? M.

The Public Meeting at the Court House.—The public meeting held at the Court House on last Thursday evening, to devise means to prevent the breaking out and spread of small-pox in our midst was organized by the election of Rev. Dr. Riggs as chairman and R. G. McGregor, esq., as secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The prevalence of small-pox throughout the country, has called forth wise and judicious sanitary regulations on the part of many city and village governments, for arresting the spread of disease where it has broken out among the inhabitants, and for preventing the introduction of the disease into their several communities; and, whereas, the citizens of Beaver have met in town meeting to devise means to protect our community from the ravages of the small-pox; therefore,

Resolved, That the Town Council be constituted a Board of Health, clothed with the discretionary powers that now belong to a similar board in the city of Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Board of Health to provide free vaccination for any person who may desire it; and that we urge upon all good citizens the vaccination of themselves, their families and their employees.

Resolved. That should the disease make its appearance in our midst, we recommend the securing of a building, to be used as a temporary hospital, and also the employment of competent nurses.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of the attending physician to report all cases of small-pox or varioloid to the Board of Heath, and that proper care ought to be taken through the use of well-known preventives, to lessen the probability of spreading the contagion by personal contact.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves as citizens of Beaver, to sustain the Board of Health in all that it may do for the public good.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hamilton, Dravo and Atkins, was appointed to secure nurses for those who may contract the disease, and another Committee, consisting of Messrs. Griffin, McCoy and J. Weyand was selected clothed with power to solicit contributions from the citizens to defray all expenses attending the care of those who may be afflicted with the disease.

The Cleveland Road.—The stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway held their annual meeting in Cleveland on Wednesday morning, when President McCullough presented his annual report of the workings of the road during the year 1871.

From the report it appears that the gross earnings of the road were from freight transportation $2,375,451.53; from passengers, $601,020.78; from mails, express, &c., $103,250.47; making a total of $3,079,734.78. The total operating expenses were $1,561,037.76, leaving a balance of net earnings of $1,518,697.12.

From this there was deducted the mortgage, interest, &c., $206,706.42; sinking fund, $31,450; lease of track of P. F. W. & C. Railway, $86,572.07; balance due P. F. W. & C. Railway on account of joint earnings to Dec. 1, 1871, $41,450.30; total, $366,389.80, leaving a net income of $1,089,316.13.

During the year there were five dividends made, by which $831,628.21 were distributed among the stockholders.

The expenditures for equipment and construction were—Equipment, $253,250.65. New structures and real estate, $88,641.11. Machinery and tools and personal property, $11,578.34. Total, $353,470.40.

A debt of $19,335.48 was paid during the year for the burning of a planing mill in Steubenville, Ohio, and the amount has been charged against the income for the next year. A further debt of about $80,000 for interest, taxes, sinking funds, &c., remains to be paid as provided in the lease of the road to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Purchases of real estate have been made and authorized as follows:

At Manchester (Allegheny) the "Government Lot," so called, securing a hitherto unsettled right of way and ground for the erection of a round-house and machine shop, $17,244.00. At Cleveland, Block 14 on Whisky Island, to give better access to the Company's property at that point, $14,630. Land at Wellsville adjoining shop-yards, about four acres necessary to the growing business at that point, $4,000.00.

Contracts have been authorized and executed with responsible parties for putting up a section of the round-house and a small machine shop at Manchester and for the completion of the unfinished wing of the machine shop at Wellsville, both much needed improvements, and work upon the same is progressing satisfactorily.

Chief in importance among the events of the year is the lease of the company's property to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years from December 1st, 1871, of which you have been heretofore apprised, and upon which you have taken affirmative action. By the funded debt from December 1st, 1871, is provided for, and the stock of the company increased as authorized by the stockholders in the ratio of 42 and 85-100 per cent., becomes a permanent guaranteed seven per cent. security, free of all taxes collected of or through the corporation owning or operating the road, and payable quarterly on the days of March, June, September and December in each year. It is thus made a most desirable investment, unaffected by the competitions and fluctuations of business and free from the vicissitudes of Wall street speculations. The new guaranteed stock issued at the above mentioned increase must at an early day range to par in the market and mainly disappear from the channels of ordinary stock jobbing operations into the higher realm of Trust Funds and private portfolios.

By the terms of the lease the lessee assumes the unfinished improvements alluded to above, and from December 1st, 1871, provides the means for their completion.

Adjourned Court.—An adjourned court will be held in Beaver, on Thursday the 18th inst, for the adjudication of the Argument List." The motion for a new trial in the case of James Harn, convicted of murder in the first degree at last court, will be disposed of during this session of the court.

1872.

THE PITTSBURGH DISPATCH.

Parties wishing a first-class daily paper should by all means subcribe for the Pittsburgh *Daily Dispatch*, one of the largest, liveliest and cheapest papers in the United States. The *Dispatch* has been established over a quarter of a century; is independent in politics, advocating always those measures which promise the greatest possible good to the largest possible number; gives daily thirty-six columns of matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph, the most reliable market reports, the latest cable telegrams, the freshest Legislative reports, the fullest local reports, with all the news by mail, including the most interesting personal and political items, full telegraphic market reports from all points of importance East and West, and much other matter of an entertaining and instructive character. The *Dispatch* is furnished by mail at $8.00 a year, or may be had from our agents in any town or village within one hundred and fifty miles of Pittsburgh at fifteen cents a week.

To those wishing a good and reliable city weekly we would recommend the *Weekly Dispatch*, one of the handsomest, cheapest and most reliable weeklies published. The *Weekly Dispatch* gives thirty-six columns of matter, printed in clear, large type and is one of the handsomest, as it has long been one of the cheapest, if not *the* cheapest, weeklies in the country. It contains all the latest news of the day—political, commercial and general—and as an entertaining and acceptable family newspaper is not excelled in the State. The *Weekly Dispatch* is furnished to subscribers at $1.50 a year, or in clubs of ten to one address, at $1.00 each, with a free paper to party getting up the club. Subscribers may remit by mail either in money or by postoffice order, which is the safer mode. Postmasters receiving subscriptions for the *Dispatch*, Daily or Weekly, are authorized to retain twenty per cent. on published rates for single subscribers, or ten per cent. on our club rates. Address, O'NEILL & ROOK, Publishers of *Daily* and *Weekly Dispatch*, (*Dispatch* Iron Building), 67 and 69 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

[jan17-2t.

Quite a large number of the citizens of Beaver turned out on Thursday night last, in pursuance of a call, to devise ways, means and measures to prevent the spread of small-pox, which has made its appearance in that place. A number of resolutions were adopted, among which was one requesting the Town Council to act as a Board of Health, and one suggesting the erection of a temporary hospital.—*Commercial of Saturday last.*

The *Commercial* does not put the case fairly. The small-pox has not "made its appearance" in Beaver; on the contrary, up to the present time, we have not had a single case of *small-pox* in our borough. Some two months ago Mr. Devore, of this place, was attacked with varioloid, and about a month later Marmaduke Wilson, esq. was afflicted with the same malady (varioloid.) These gentlemen have both so far recovered that all danger of their communicating the disease to others has passed away. The meeting, therefore, held on last Thursday evening, was not "to prevent the spread of small-pox which *has made its appearance in*" our midst, but to take such action as would be likely to prevent its developing here at all. The proceedings of the meeting, its resolutions, &c. published in another column all go to show that we have no small-pox in Beaver; but, conscious of the fact that the disease is manifesting itself in nearly every locality in the whole country, our people thought it prudent to meet together, to recommend general and free vaccination, and if, after this precaution was taken, any of our inhabitants were stricken down with the disease we could be ready with money and nurses to afford them all the assistance in our power.

Westfield Presbyterian Church, near Mount Jackson, Lawrence county, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday evening, the 8th inst. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been a defective flue. It was a large and finely finished building and had recently been improved at considerable cost. Rev. Wm. M. Taylor is the pastor of the Westfield Church.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE, Jan. 9.—The Speaker presented the annual report of the Attorney General. Among the nominations for State Treasurer was that of James H. Stewart, of Beaver county. It was agreed to increase the Committee on Appportionment of the State to nine members. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. J. H. Stewart was named for State Treasurer among other nominations. A Committee on Statistics and Coal was announced. Nothing further of interest transpired.

SENATE, Jan. 10.—After several bal-lotings for Clerk without a choice took place. Mr. Jacob Zeigler (Democrat) declined, absolutely, being considered a candidate for re-election—this for the purpose of letting the Republicans elect Mr. Hammersley—and he was accordingly elected by a Democratic vote. A joint resolution referring that portion of the Governar's Message which relates to the collection of war claims by Geo. O. Evans to a select committee of three of the Senate and five of the House, with instructions to inquire into the facts attending the settlement of the same, with power to send for persons and papers, was agreed to. A motion was made to continue the Democratic officers of the Senate in their respective positions, upon which a discussion arose, pending which, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Green, of Warren, petitioned for a committee to decide whether Mr. Short or himself were entitled to the seat from that county. A resolution for a Standing Committee on Labor and Cooperation was adopted. The members of the Senate being introduced, the joint convention elected R. W. Mackey State Treasurer for another year. After which the Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the State Treasurer. Adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 11. The Standing Committees were announced, the Chairmen of which are as follows: Constitutional Reform, Mr. White; Apportionment, Mr. Strang; Federal Relations, Mr. Billingfelt; Finance, Mr. Graham; Judiciary, General, Mr. White; Judiciary, Local, Mr. Allen; Estates and Escheats, Mr. Delamater; Divorces, Mr. Weakley; Banks, Mr. Evans; Education, Mr. Warfel; Pensions and Gratuities, Messrs. Warfel, Anderson, Evans, Albright and McSherry; Corporations, Mr. Anderson; Public Printing, Mr. Buckalew; Railroads, Mr. Mumma; Retrenchment, Mr. Billingfelt; Canals, Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia; Agriculture, Mr. Evans; Military Affairs, Mr. White; Roads and Bridges, Mr. Delamater; Election Districts, Mr. Humphreys; Vice and Immorality, Mr. Brooke; New Counties, Mr. Fitch; Private Claims, Mr. Warfel; Accounts, Mr. Humphreys; Compare Bills, Mr. Anderson. Among the bills introduced were: One amending the Registry law; one paying counsel and clerks for services in estimating damages for rebel raids; one authorizing mechanical corporations to increase their stock; one for constructing a bridge at Parker's Landing, and one for a reformed system of voting for school directors. Senators voted themselves a copy of Purdon's Digest. A resolution thanking ex-Clerk Zeigler for his kindness and courtesy passed unanimously. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the Standing Committees, with the following Chairmen: Ways and Means, Mr. Hewit; Judiciary, General, Mr. McJunkin; Judiciary, Local, Mr. Starr; Constitutional Reform, Mr. White; Municipal Corporations, Mr. Albright; Education, Mr. Sanner; Vice and Immorality, Mr. Beardslee; Printing, Mr. White; Counties and Townships, Mr. Buck; Railroads, Mr. Fleager; Pensions and Gratuities, Mr. Keech; Passenger Railways Mr. Damon; Compare Bills, Mr. Sanner; Retrenchment and Reform, Mr. Cooper; Claims, Mr. White, Estates and Escheats, Mr. Mahon; Agriculture, Mr. Letherman. Corporations, Mr. Griffith; Mines and Mining, Mr. Williams; Roads and Bridges, Mr. Gilfillan; Military, Mr. Ballantine; Divorces, Mr. Keech; Banks, Mr. Prizer; Library, Mr. Beardslee; Accounts, Mr. McMullen; Iron and Coal, Mr. Mickey; Federal Relations, Mr. Gray; Election Districts, Mr. Pursell; Manufactures, Mr. Letherman; Public Buildings, Mr. Black; Bureau of Statistics, Labor and Co-operation, Mr. Guss; Congression'l Apportionment, Mr Hewit. A resolution was offered providing that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to examine and report as to the expediency of abolishing State taxes on personal property, and all other taxes that can with safety be dispensed with. The House concurred in the Senate resolution appointing a committee to investigate the George O. Evans' claims. A committee was drawn to try the Green vs. Short contested election case. Adjourned till Tuesday next.

SENATE, Jan. 12.—Among the bills presented and referred, was one to close bars for the sale of liquors on election days; one to pay for improvements and repairs to the public buildings, and one to incorporate the Trustees of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church of North America. Among the bills reported favorably was one authorizing corporations engaged in mechanical, mining, quarrying and manufacturing pursuits to increase their capital stock; also, one authorizing reformed voting in the election of School Directors. Adj. till Tuesday next.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., January 10, 1872.

EDITOR ARGUS:—The following article has been generally copied by the Treasury ring papers of this State:

STATE TREASURER MACKEY VS. YERKES.

On Wednesday H. B. Swoope, counsel for State Treasurer R. W. Mackey, filed in the U. S. District Court a petition asking that C. T. Yerkes, jr., would be adjudged a bankrupt. The claim of Mr. Mackey is $165,840.37. During the term of Mr. M.'s predecessor the deposit with Yerkes was some $250,000, which sum was turned over to Mr. Mackey as so much cash, who gradually drew it out until the amount was reduced to the sum above mentioned. In the papers filed by Mr. Swoope there is proof under oath that the whole amount of money lost by Yerkes' failure has been reimbursed to the Commonwealth by Mr. Mackey, and that the money is now due to him in his individual capacity. This proof was necessary in order to give him standing in court to file the petition. The fact is also attested by the vouchers on file in the Auditor General's office. This proceeding will be an important one, as it is alleged that many fraudulent preferences were made by Yerkes to various banks and bankers.—*Philadelphia Sunday Republic.*

I wish to show you and your readers that the above statement is simply untrue, and would suggest to those papers which have published the same to also publish the following which is a true statement of the facts in the case. I have them from Mr. Yerkes himself, and quote his own words. Here they are:

"During the term of Kemble as State Treasurer, he kept a large deposit with us. When Irwin took charge in 1868, by special request of Kemble, Irwin permitted a portion of the deposit to remain with us.

"When Mackey was Treasurer, both years he kept a deposit of a very nice amount with us. When he gave up the Treasury to Irwin, in 1870, we had over $200,000, on which Irwin, immediately on taking charge, drew $100,000 and it was promptly met; the balance by special request he permitted to remain for a time.

"On Saturday evening preceding the Monday on which Irwin again transferred the Treasury to Mackey, May 2, 1871, I went to Harrisburg and plead General Irwin to make a deposit with us of $250,000. This was kindly done by Irwin after I explained that it was a special agreement between Mr. Mackey and myself. I having agreed to permit Mr. Mackey to draw on us privately for $20,000.

"Mr. Mackey was very anxious that I should get Irwin to deposit the money, as he was under so many promises that he feared he dare not draw it from other banks to place it with our house."

The whole of the above is corroborated by Mr. M. H. Taggart, a gentleman of the highest grade of integrity, and who was cashier of the Treasury during Irwin's two terms. A.

Shenango Presbytery.—Shenango Presbytery convened in New Brighton, January 2d, 1872. The Presbytery united with the congregation in celebrating by appropriate religious services, the 31st anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. B. C. Grifchlow. Rev. D. X. Junkin, D. D., introduced a resolution declaring that this Presbytery will not hereafter license any one to preach the Gospel who uses tobacco in any form, unless he promises to abandon its use, or procure from some reputable physician a certificate that his health requires its use. When every Presbytery passes a similar resolution, the tobacco devil will be exorcised from the Presbyterian pulpit. In reply to an overture, Presbytery affirmed that those members of the churches who engage in promiscuous dancing and refuse to abandon it, must be suspended from the communion of the church till they repent and amend their lives.

From a collection of all the passages in Scripture in reference to dancing, it may be inferred: That dancing was a religious act, both in true and idol worship.

That it was practiced exclusively on joyful occasions, such as national festivals or great victories.

That it was performed on such occasions only by one of the sexes.

That it was performed usually in the day time, in the open air, in highways, fields and groves.

That men who perverted dancing from a sacred use to purposes of amusement, were deemed infamous.

That no instances of dancing are found upon record in the Bible in which the two sexes united in the exercise, either as an act of worship or amusement.

That there is no instance upon record in the Bible of social dancing for amusement, except that of the "vain fellows," void of shame, called to by Michal, Saul's daughter—of the irreligious families described by Job, which produced increasing impiety and ended in destruction, and of Herodias, which terminated in the rash vow of Herod and the murder of John the Baptist.

The Church of Christ, in order to preserve its purity, must exercise the Dancing Devil, the Tobacco Devil, and the Alcoholic Devil.

On New Year's day the writer saw a man, named Miller, immured in the Hancock county, West Va jail, in Fairview. A few hours before his incarceration he had murdered, at Freeman's Landing, Mr. Oliver Sutherland. He was intoxicated at the time he committed the murder. Like the wretched Harn, who engraved on the wall of his cell, "My mother's whisky brought me here," so may Miller say to the law-makers of West Va., the whisky you licensed wicked men to sell has brought me here.

Let men read the blessed Bible and follow its teachings, and they will find it a panacea for all the ills of life. If an one commences to read the Bible through on the 1st of January so as to finish it by the close of the year, let him read three chapters per day till Sabbath, and five on the Sabbath, he will finish both Old and New Testament four days before the close of the year. Let all who have not done so, commence at once to read the Bible through consecutively.

WYANDOTTE.

Wurtemburg, Jan. 8th, 1872.

Seeing the Point.—A boy returned from school one day with a report that his scholarship had fallen somewhat below the usual average.

"Well," said his father, "you've fallen behind this month, have you?"

"Yes, sir."

"How did that happen?"

"Don't know, sir."

"Don't you know, if the son did not. He had observed a number of dime novels scattered about the house; but had not thought it worth while to say any thing until a fitting opportunity arrived. A basket of apples stood upon the floor, and he said:

"Empty out those apples, and take the basket and bring it to me half-full of dry chips."

Suspecting nothing, the son obeyed.

"And now," he continued, "put those apples back in the basket."

When half the apples were replaced, the son said:

"Father, they roll off. I can't put on any more."

"Put them in, I tell you."

"But, father, I can't put them in."

"Put them in! No, of course you can't put them in. Do you expect to fill a basket half-full of chips and then fill it with apples? You said you didn't know why you fell behind at school, and I will tell you. Your mind is like the basket. It will not hold only so much, and here you have been for the past month filling it up with chip dirt—miscable dime novels."

The boy turned on his heel, whistled, and said, "Whew! I see the point."

Not a dime novel has been seen in the house from that day to this.

Other and older persons might well see the same point. A mind filled with fiction hates and rejects truth. A person reading history, art, science, or travels, may grow wiser every day; but a man may read fiction a hundred years, and know no more when he finishes than when he began.

There is real sin and sorrow, and suffering enough in the world for us to pity and relieve, without wasting our tears over the troubles of some fictitious "Matilda Jane;"—and there is work, and enprise, and energy enough in real life to engage our powers, without resorting to cheap novels for inspiration and excitement.

But unfortunately, the girls who will shed as many tears over some heroine's fictitious sorrow as they would while peeling a pan-full of onions, are the very persons who would turn up their noses at a suffering beggar, and let a sick person starve, unvisited, in a garret. And the boys who wax heroic over the great doings of some count, hero, or cut-throat, are too lazy to earn an honest living, and are willing to have their mothers wait on them and black their boots while they lie in bed after sunrise, or smoke cigars and swear, to prove that they are men!

Don't fill your apple basket with chip dirt.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
BEAVER COUNTY, }

Personally appeared before me, W. G. Taylor, of the Phillipsburg Soldier's Orphan School, who being sworn according to law, doth depose and say, that the following are the facts in the Margaret Ann Lane (formerly O'Hara) case:—Some weeks previous to the said occurrence, Mrs. Lane, and the Jane Park named in the information before Mayor Callow, came to the school, and wanted to take the said orphan, John B. O'Hara, away from the school, without any authority from the State Superintendent, who only can grant a discharge; stating that she was able to take care of him; the sister, Jane Park, used very strong language, and I said to her that I would not permit any one to use language so far out of the way to me, in my own house, that she was talking without knowledge on the subject. I then talked to them very calmly, and in a low tone, for about an hour; and then said to them, that neither the Government nor myself had any desire to have the custody and care of the child when the *mother* was *able* to take care of him or her; but that I was acting under the authority of the Government officers, and must retain the boy until removed by the order of the Superintendent (the warrant committing him to my care, reads thus, "To be maintained and taught in your Institution, *&c., till he shall be removed by my order* or that of my successor in office.") I said to the mother so far from dealing to retain John (he is a pretty good boy) I would prepare the discharge papers and if she would get them signed, and return them to me, I would forward them to the Superintendent, recommending the granting of the petition, and that would secure his discharge *sooner*. She took the papers and said she was entirely satisfied, and said she had not seen John yet, to which I replied, if she th

(Concluded from First Page.)

In the fall of 1867 Mrs. Mansfield (who had just obtained a divorce from her husband, Frank Laulor, through the kind intervention of the celebrated though fictitious lawyer, "M. House,") had been endeavoring to maintain herself by appearing as an actress in subordinate parts in theaters, but with very poor success. At this time she became acquainted with Miss Annie Wood, an actress still living in New York, according to whose statement Mrs. Mansfield requested an introduction to Mr. Fisk, saying that she had not a single change of clothes and had nothing to live upon but her handsome face, and she must make the most of it. Miss Wood gave her the introduction, though, as she says, *with some reluctance, and meeting her shortly afterwards*, Mrs. Mansfield, according to Miss Wood, stated that her circumstances had very much improved, and she had now plenty of good things; that she meant to get all the money she could out of Fisk and then *let him go*, as he was not really the kind of man she fancied. But before this introduction Mrs. Mansfield's friends had appealed to Mr. Fisk's sympathies on her behalf, claiming that she was a worthy actress, laboring under difficulties, and he sent her

SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY

before he had ever seen her, and when he had no expectation or desire of becoming acquainted with her. She, very soon after her introduction, obtained a strong hold upon Mr. Fisk, and early in 1868, he provided a house for her on Twenty-fourth street, and for more than two years defrayed all her expenses. The origin of her story about stock speculations is said to be that, one night in the fall of 1868, a few gentlemen meeting at her house played cards with one another, and agreed to make her a present of all their winnings, amounting to twenty-five hundred dollars. This money Mr. Fisk advised her to let one of the party take and invest in Erie, which he knew was bound to rise the next day. She did so, and the money being invested as a margin, the entire amount realized, which, including the original investment, was about fifteen thousand dollars, was paid over to Mrs. Mansfield two or three days afterwards by the gentleman who managed the speculation. This money Mrs. Mansfield invested in government bonds until Mr. Fisk purchased a house in Twenty-third street, when she sold out the bonds and deposited the proceeds in the hands of Mr. Fisk, who gave her the receipt which she has published for $18,755. When the deed was ready for execution he paid out this money and a little over four thousand dollars more to the seller of the house, the price of the house being $40,000, subject to a mortgage of $20,000. He then spent $10,000 more in improvements upon the house. From this time forward Mrs. Mansfield was entirely

DEPENDENT UPON MR. FISK,

who paid all her bills and kept her constantly supplied with pocket money, although he refused to make any permanent settlement upon her, which was a point upon which she greatly insisted, and on account of the refusal to grant which she on one or two occasions pretended to leave him, although she very speedily returned. Becoming acquainted with Edward S. Stokes she gradually formed a preference for him, and used to telegraph him to come down to the house on occasions when Mr. Fisk was in Boston. Mr. Fisk naturally complained, and many recriminations occurred, which occasioned reconciliations, which, however, were immediately followed by fresh amours with Mr. Stokes. Mr. Fisk left the house, and some correspondence ensued between the parties which was afterwards surrendered by Stokes as the basis of a settlement between himself and Mr. Fisk. Mr. Stokes had been introduced to Mr. Fisk by parties connected with the petroleum trade and for a time the two had been very good friends. Mr. Stokes' mother owned an oil refinery on Long Island, which was practically controlled by Mr. Stokes, who sold a large interest in it to friends of Mr. Fisk, and a corporation was formed in which all parties were represented, Mr. Stokes being Secretary. One day Mr. Stokes drew out $25,000 belonging to the company and announced his intention of keeping it, claiming that the treasurer had done something of the same kind. Whether this was so or not was disputed and is not very material to decide.

STATE TREASURY MATTERS.

We clip the following in reference to the State Treasury matters from the *Sunday Dawn* of Philadelphia:

"By St. Paul, the work goes bravely on" with the engineers and contractors to whom the Commonwealth (not the common wealth has been let. If they have Tweedledum in New York, we have tweedledee here. As before stated, the Mackey-Yerkes deficit has been made up, and Mackey entered on the slate for another pull at the public teat. The State is a good "Alderney" milcher and "gives down" readily to experienced hands. Kemble has a *persuasive* hand; Quay is out of his apprenticeship, and is driving journey work on a freshly imported thoroughbred; Mackey don't stoop to the brute creation, but looks on approvingly, but all the latter two lack is made up by the superior *talent* of the former.—We think it was in 1867 that this expert made an immense amount of money from the old Commonwealth-cow's teat. A singular coincident of that year was a State loan of $23,000,000, a goodly portion of which was expended to keep the old cow up to a good milking standard. Now, a syndicate of gentlemanly robbers would have the cow fresh again this winter. Times are tight, butter is high, and they would churn from her milk large and inviting *rolls*, and any desirable amount of *pound* prints. How is it to be done? Alone. True, but will Geary sign it! We must get Lew Hall after him. Lew is expensive. He charges like the devil I know, but Geary must be "fixed." We (the experts) must make up that $165,000, "you know." We must take the whole loan. But ——, you know, is a self-acknowledged bankrupt. Well, what of that? It will not be necessary, with Mackey in the Treasury, until the end of the year, and not even then if we can re-elect our man, and why can we not, with all the money of the State at our control? we have nearly $2,000,000 in the Treasury. By getting the bonds and selling them at a premium, we have a soft thing, "don't you see?" in that alone; in addition we have the $2,000,000, to the use of which we are now entitled. We are pigmies compared with Tweed, Sweeny & Co.; but our people will bear more than New Yorkers, and besides we have the majority of the press on our side; so we need not fear for carrying the scheme through. All we have to do is to cover our tracks well—we have done this before and can again. We have only one thing, or one person to fear—that is that infernal stubborn, policy-be-dizzled Geary. He is all policy, as chicken-hearted as a woman; but he has other weak places, one of which is wanting his own way. He fancies he has the right to appoint a successor to Hartranft, and we'll let him do it in consideration of his signing our loan bill. He served us a good turn in not announcing who made the payment of the $2,131,590.17 of State debt. In fact Gen. Irwin from Nov. 30, 1870, to May, 1871, (counted in this fiscal report) paid over $1,500,000 of the amount, so Mackey really paid only a little over half a million from May to November, while Irwin, in the *same time last year*, 1870, paid over $1,500,000. Nothing like appearances, you know, and this sounds big, and the people never stop to inquire who paid it, and take it for granted that it was Mackey. The newspaper men are a little curious, but dare not "blare." Why, one of them last week stated that when Irwin handed over the funds to Mackey last May, one of the counts was a *deposit of* $250,000, with C. T. Yerkes, Jr., & Co., which Mackey *gradually* reduced to $165,000, with which he was caught. If it had not been in the interests of our ring, it might have gone farther, and stated *that on the first of May*, 1870, Gen. Irwin received from Mackey, whom he succeeded at that time, a certificate of deposit on C. T. Yerkes, Jr., & Co., for $200,000 as *cash*, and not "gradually," but *immediately* drew $100,000 of it; and it might have gone still further, and stated that Mr. Mackey, had a previous and "subrosa" understanding with Messrs. Yerkes & Co., that all moneys left by General Irwin should remain, and as much more as could, should be placed there, provided that a cash balance of $20,000 should stand to his (Mackey's) credit as *quid pro quo*, or as Yerkes' mite to the corruption fund of the Treasury ring, in accordance with the custom of "the People's," "the Middletown," and "the Allegheny National" Banks. This paper did not go father, however, and others either do not know these things, are in our interests or are afraid of the law of libel. They well know they could prove nothing, *vide* the Pittsburgh *Commercial* case, and not many of them have the nerve to face the music with imprisonment staring them in the face. By the way, the libel law in this State is a glorious thing for muzzling the press. But to return, that $113,000 for which we were salted some two years ago, has got to be raised. Out of this Yerkes' matter we may get fifty per cent., and the only way to make up these deficits is to get this loan through. It is true the State is not pressed for funds, its bonds are at a high premium and not in the market, and hence the move is a bold one. Our people are honest, but I must say, dull, and can be gulled into anything, so I, for one, have no fear of success.

This is about the way the ring talk the "parlor talk." Our readers can draw their own inference. The subject is pregnant with food for thought.

THE Almanac Publishers complain that their business is destroyed by Ayer's American Almanac. The people prefer it to any other, the Farmer's, Western, Southern or the numerous local almanacs when they can get Ayer's. It supplies the best astronomical data, weather and jokes of them all, and above all, medical advice which is invaluable for every family. It is supplied gratis by the druggists, and should be preserved for constant reference and use. We are sure that no good housekeeper or grandmother goes willingly without one.—*Anti-Slavery Standard*, N. Y.

For The Beaver Argus.

Monongahela City.—Its Surroundings, Business, Coal Trade, Improvements, Railroad, Whisky Insurrection, &c.

This town is situated twenty miles above Pittsburgh, by railroad route, on the left bank of the Monongahela river, and occupies an alluvial plain gradually ascending from the river, and is surrounded by a rich, fertile and well improved country; and contains, including its suburbs, some 3,000 inhabitants. Two banks of discount and deposit; some eight churches, of different denominations; one large public school; one big paper-mill; two saw-mills; one extensive planing-mill; seven carpenter-shops, and a carriage factory; two implement and machine manufactories; two furniture establishments; one foundry; two barge yards, and a marine way; two undertakers; three livery stables; four hotels and a half-dozen eating houses, all without license to sell the "ardent;" one billiard room, with a full set of tables for the amusement of the young and giddy, and the exhileration of the spirits of the dispondent; some twenty-five or thirty stores, of different grades and kinds; two insurance agencies; Mason, Odd-Fellow and Good-Templar Lodges; one printing press, and a full supply of professional gentlemen.—Located as it is, near the centre of the great coal region of the Monongahela valley whose millions of bushels of the black diamonds are annually mined and tippled into barges and other crafts and floated to the markets below, has become a business centre and quite a thriving place, and is now taking the lead of all the towns upon the river above Pittsburgh. The many new buildings which have been erected during the past few years are principally of the most elegant and substantial kind. A number of them together with some three fine church edifices, lately erected and in way of completion, will favorably compare in architecture with the most splendid and tasteful buildings and church edifices of our larger cities.

The Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad, which is being located along this valley—a part of which is in process of construction—is laid out through this town; and, when completed, will no doubt infuse additional life and energy into its business and trade, and afford another avenue through which the immense beds of coal in this valley may find an outlet to market.

It was here the "Whisky Boys," as they were called—who refused to pay the excise tax levied by Congress on whisky,—and their adherents held their great meeting or convention in the summer of 1794, when the place was known as "Parkinson's Ferry;" and were addressed by Albert Gallatin, Breckenridge, Judge Edgar, and others; in which meeting or convention four or five of the western counties of the State, and Ohio county, Virginia, were represented. Had it not been for the conciliatory speeches, it is said, of Gallatin and Breckenridge on that occasion, the treasonable harrangues and resolutions of Bradford and Marshall—conspicuous leaders of the insurrection—would have set the western counties in a blaze, and brought the insurgents in direct contact with the Government forces then collecting in the East and being put in a state of readiness to be marched forward to the scene of disorder to put down the insurrection. But it so turned up that on the first appearance of the Government troops at Pittsburgh, a short time afterwards, Bradford and Marshall—who had lost their influence—could not rally "The Whisky Boys" to arms who were so eager for the fight a short time before; so, taking a timely hint, they made good their escape by descending the Ohio in a skiff, leaving "Tom, the tinker," and many other second rate leaders of the insurrection, to take care of themselves and make peace with "Uncle Sam" on the best terms they could. The army, which consisted of fifteen hundred men,—composed of troops and volunteers from Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, headed by the Governors of these respective States, together with several high government officials; Gov. Lee, of Va., said to be the father of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee, was chief in the command,—meeting with no opposition, made a grand halt at Pittsburgh, where a kind of inquisitorial court was held in which testimony was taken against citizens denounced for treasonable acts or expressions. After a few days spent in these "Star Chamber" proceedings, the dragoons were put in requisition and officers sent with guards to make arrests of offenders. Such of the proscribed as apprehended little or no danger were soon taken and brought, on what is sometimes called "a double quick," before this court. Here, some found acquaintances or influential friends who interposed in their behalf and they were released. Others less fortunate were sent to Philadelphia for trial, where they were kept in close quarters for ten or twelve months. Only two or three were tried and convicted, and these afterwards pardoned by George Washington, then the President of the United States.

"The Whisky Boys"—who had for the three long years preceding been a terror to judge and jury, having everything their own way; burning houses, barns, haystacks, &c., belonging to excise collectors and others, and treating any citizen, at pleasure, (who refused to hurrah for "Tom, the tinker,"*) with a coat of tar and feathers—were brought to a reckoning and compelled to submit to the laws. A portion of the army was in a short time withdrawn and returned East. The remainder encamped for winter quarters on the McFarland bottoms, opposite Dam No. 3, on the bank of the Monongahela river, seven miles below this place. Peace and quiet having been restored, they pulled up stakes the following spring and returned to their homes. Thus ended the most squally, turbulent times (when a breath in favor of the excise law was enough to ruin a man) ever known in Pennsylvania since the days of the Redmen. A. O.

*The term "Tom, the tinker" came into popular use to designate opposition to the excise law, and appears to have originated the time the attack was made on Wm. Crouchrane, a submissionist distiller, whose still was cut to pieces at an early stage of the insurrection. This was humorously called "mending the still." The menders of the still were of course called "tinkers," and the name collectively became "Tom, the tinker," and was applied to a man named John Holcroft, a rabid insurgent who lived six miles west of this town. The rallying phrase of the Whisky Boys was "Hurrah, for Tom the Tinker!"

CAUTION! CAUTION!! CAUTION!!!—Unprincipled men are endeavoring, in different parts of the country, to palm off upon the unwary an imitation of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, under a similar sounding yet not *identical* name. Remember the *genuine* is called "Dr. Sage's Catarrh REMEDY" and *not* "Dr. Sage's Catarrh Cure." "Dr. Sage's Catarrh Reliever," or some other similar sounding name. Also bear in mind that the genuine has the words "R. V. Pierce, M. D., Sole Proprietor, Buffalo, N. Y.," printed upon the outside wrapper, and has Dr. Pierce's portrait, name and address on the Government Revenue Stamp upon it, which is *a positive guarantee of genuineness*. It is therefore an easy matter to distinguish the genuine from the spurious.

For The Beaver Argus.

THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE.

BY S. G. T.

How many and tender are the recollections which cluster around and centre in the old school-house of our childhood, where our youthful feet first pressed the well-beaten path of knowledge, and we were initiated into the mysteries of the alphabet and intricacies of the multiplication table. Though in distant climes we may wander, *yet memory oft* wings its flight across the mighty waste of water, that rolls between us and the land of our nativity, and dwells lovingly *on* this spot suggestive of halcyon days long since fled; and when, after many years, we wend our way to gaze upon it, old remembrnces are awakened and vividly portrayed by memory's pencil, which we though, e'er this, had ceased to be remembered. The old school house! I can see it yet. The oft pursued path that skirted the wood and wound up a gentle ascent to the door. At one side a tiny brook glided musically on its way to the river, observable in the distance, on whose mellifluous waters we launched innumerable crafts freighted with precious cargoes of pebbles. A crystal spring bubbled up at the foot of a wide-spreading beach in whose waters, after many a weary game, we pledged to each other life-long friendship and fidelity, and where begrimed urchins, who had failed to make good use of nature's beverage at home, were sent by disgusted pedagogues to perform their ablutions before engaging on the arduous duties of the day.

The house itself would not compare with the elegant and spacious structures of modern times, in which the young and rising generation are convened for instruction.

Away back thirty years ago, at a meeting of the Township Board—after mature deliberation and no little opposition—it was determined to erect this temple of learning and, by so rearing this monument of ambition, cause their names to be handed down to posterity and others rise up and "call them blessed," as did the Egyptians of old in piling up those huge monoliths on whose ruins men gaze with feelings of awe and astonishment. Sturdy farmers turned out with their teams, and the deep woods re-echoed to the sound of the axe which was felling forest giants that had resisted the blasts and storms of many winters, but which now were sacrificed on the altar of science.—Wise shakes of the head accompanied each successive stroke of the axe, and here and there a few were gathered in little knots, with ominous looks, foretold long catalogues of dire calamities, the result of the introduction of such an influence in the community.

"Well," said farmer Greasy, "what's the good of layin' hold onto trouble by the forelock? I calk'late it's all right, in this age of progress young folks have an indiscribable yarning arter book larnin', tho' I got through the world without it; but, lack-a-day! times ain't as they used to was; when I was young girls turn'd their attention to cooking, and sich like; while the boys went a few winters to the deestrik school. But now, of you'll believe, my galls teased me nearly crazy till I got 'em a pelodeum or pianny—can't jest remember the name,—and sometimes, when I am tired after working all day, they pull me in the best room and play till I think I'm enemost into the New Jerusalem."

In course of time the house was built among the trees; an advertisement inserted in the county paper which procured a flock of applicants from which to select, and the choice of teacher rested upon one who stood six feet in his stockings. His well-greased hair hung in stringlets around his long and sallow neck; while eyes the color of "boiled gooseberries," overshadowed with a pair of shaggy eyebrows, completed his physique. He was habitually clothed in a garb of homespun, in which his body had the ludicrous appearance of endeavoring to hide itself.

So, the whole house was fitted with appropriate paraphrenalia, and the march of education commenced under the most favorable auspices, and for many years the old school-house served a noble purpose, and many a great and noble man to-day dates his first aspiration and longing impulses after a higher and more elevated life to that self-same spot.

Time rolled on, and the glory of the old school-house waned, until now it is a ruin. The benches are worn and defaced with the work of youthful whittlers. On this one is a true-lover knot; twenty years have elapsed since the tender design was carved on the wood by some smitten one. In it are written "Ned," "Mary." Ned was Mary's gallant knight on all occasions, and when old mother earth was clothed in her soft mantle of fleecy snow he might be seen jogging merrily along at the greatest acme of human felicity that poor humanity can attain on this side of heaven, with Mary safely perched on his sled, in an enviable frame of mind, for "what girl ever came to school in such style as did she?" Times out of number he had endangered his precious life and his mother's dire displeasure on account of the lacerated condition of his habiliments—by climbing apple-trees to procure the roslest and most jucy apples to present to one that his imagination had invested with every charm compatible with female loveliness. The village confectioner had in him a never failing customer in the way of sugar plums, molasses candy and such like, which were manipulated to keep company with apples gone before; and it became the whole study of Ned to avoid the lynx-eyed master in communicating with the one of his dreams; for, woe to the luckless ones caught in such sentamentalities by the frumpish teacher. Tender effusions usually accompanied the sweetmeats, as:

Dear mary: please except these sugar plums from your true lover Ned Crawford. P. S. dont let Billy Drum ride you on his sled or give you candy. N. C.

Right over yonder in that pleasant, cozy farm house with its sloping roof and bay-windows, bathed in sunlight from the sinking king of day as if the gates of cloud-land were ajar emitting from the brilliant beyond crimson waves of refulgent light that dance and quiver over the house, the lawn and river, and at length give way to the purple shadows of twilight—live Ned and Mary, whose youthful love withstood cruel school-masters and separation. And Ned, after wandering in other lands, returned to find that Mary still held his heart a willing captive; in consequence of which he made the fair lassie his bonnie bride; and when life is waning, the winter of life coming on apace, hand in hand they near the narrows and peacefully will glide into the vast, unmensurable sea of eternity whose waves, as they beat on the mystic shore, are dimly discernable in the distance.

Here are the notches cut in playing many a merry, rollicking game; while pitched ingloriously upside down in a dark corner is the master's chair: and, yes, there on its back is the monogram cut by Willie Jones who, in the bright spring-time of his life, was cut down. It was one of those lovely balmy days when nature is bright and beautiful, that we went bathing in the limpid waters of yonder river. Willie, being in the number, got beyond his depth and was drowned before we hardly realized his situation, going down before our eyes while we, bewildered and stunned, bereft of of presence of mind, stood helplessly by and saw the restless and cruel water entomb our schoolmate. Just before disappearing for the third time, with the concentrated force of his expiring energies, his voice rang out clear and full over the water in tones that will haunt me while the taper of life burns, "Tell mother I'm not afraid to die!" and then it was all over. Too late our benumbed faculties returned, and we recovered all that remained of the pretty boy; tenderly we arranged the loved form, with its wet curls clinging around the brow, and sadly the little procession wound up the path through the trees where the feathered songsters made the woods resound with their sweet songs, but which now possessed not the power to awaken in our hearts an answering acho of joy and hopefulness; over the brook, which one hour before we crossed in such overjoying spirits, little dreaming that Death with his reaper had already marked for his victim one of our number. Oh! how we dreaded to bear the precious burden and lay it down at the feet of the widowed mother, and tell her that the light of her heart had gone down when it was brightest; that no more her boy with shout and jump would rush into her presence from school, to make glad her home and fill her life with gladness; but I pause.

"Remembrance wakes with all her busy train,
Swells at my breast, and turns the past to pain."

"Good bye, old school-house! Your day of usefulness is over. No more will your walls re-echo with sounds of merry, childish laughter, or the tread of rushing, youthful feet; but they are all gone, each one to act his or her part in the drama of life, how well or ill we know not. Mournfully the breeze sweeps around its corners, and dying away in soft cadance sighs —"Ah! all gone, all gone!" steals silently through the broken window panes, wanders o'er and o'er the room, chanting a sad requium over its departed glory. Yet a few years and it will have disappeared to make room for a more modern structure demanded by the fast increasing tide of civilization already surging around them, and will be forgotten except in the hearts of a few, as it is recalled by the enchantment wand of memory. Then—

"Hail memory, hail! In thy exhaustless mine
From age to age unnumbered treasures shine;
Thought, and her shadowy brood, thy call obey;
Arise place and time are subject to thy sway!
Thy pleasures most we feel when most alone,
The only pleasure we can call our own."

Dead Blood—Dead Lungs.

When the blood is filled with impurities the health languishes and the whole system is impaired; the lungs, the stomach, the liver and the kidneys—all are disordered—and there is a general prostration of the whole body. What is the reason of all this? you will ask, and how can it be remedied? The remedy is, *Dr. Keysers Lung cure*, which purifies the stomach, renews the blood, cleanses the kidneys, stops cough by removing its irritating cause from the blood and the slime from the lungs, and has cured more cases of consumption than any single medicine known. Dr. Keyser has produced the right thing in these cases and has published a pamphlet embodying his treatment and containing the most astonishing cures, which will be sent free on application. The Doctor has an office in the rear of his great medicine store, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, where he has consultations daily for every kind of chronic diseases, from 10 a. m. until 1 p. m., and from 3 until six p. m., and on Saturday until 9 at night. Price of Lung cure $1.50 per bottle, or four bottles for $5 taken at one time. If your druggist does not keep it, send $5 and it will be sent, with full directions how to use it, by express.

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